

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

## China Overland Trade Report.

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### BIRTHS.

On October 29th, at Hankow, to the Rev. and Mrs. H. CASTLE, a son.  
On October 29th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. JAFFER, a son.  
At Foochow, on the 5th November, the wife of C. H. M. BALFOUR, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGE.

On 7th November, at the Registrar General's Office, Hongkong, JAMES CAMPBELL LOGAN of Hongkong, to KATIE LILLIAN SOMERVILLE of London.

### DEATHS.

On October 8th, at London, VIOLET DEADY KEANE, of Shanghai.  
On November 1st, at Shanghai, WILLIAM H. MARSHALL, aged 55 years.  
On November 3rd, at Shanghai, E. RUDLAND, aged 58 years.  
On November 3rd, at Shanghai, JOSE MARIA GUEDES, aged 62 years.

## Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
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### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The English Mail of the 16th ultimo and the parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 7th October and for despatch overland on the 14th October arrived per *S.S. Oceana* on the 11th inst.

### FAR EASTERN NEWS.

The Japanese Diet is convened for the 22nd instant.

Lady Jordan has returned to Peking via Siberia.

Dr. Sven Hedin was prevailed on to deliver a lecture at Shanghai on "Journeys in Tibet."

A British artist has been granted permission to paint a picture of the Summer Palace at Peking.

Mr. Robert Jamie, late of Singapore, who died on September 3rd, left personal property amounting to £42,095.

The Dalai Lama's birthday presents to the Empress Dowager were: 1 golden Buddha image, 100 Tibetan incense sticks; 1 purple gem and 24 screens.

We read in a Peking paper that the Bishop of the Russian Church in Peking has visited the Dalai Lama and conversed with him for about two hours on missionary affairs.

Mr. C. A. V. Bowers, the Commissioner of Customs at Amoy, has been transferred to Mukden, and will be succeeded at Amoy by Mr. Wilzer, the Commissioner at Lappa.

The cash sweep payments for the Shanghai Championship at the recent race meeting were: 1st, \$19,681.20; 2nd, \$5,623.20; 3rd, \$2,811.60. The total value of the tickets taken was \$34,240.

The Throne in response to a memorial from the Viceroy of Canton, has conferred on the Commissioner of Customs at Canton (Mr. Paul King) the order of the Double Dragon, 3rd class.

H. M. the Emperor left Tokyo on the 9th inst. to witness the Naval Manœuvres. His Majesty will first go to Nara and will proceed from there to Kobe where the naval review is to be held.

H. E. Hsu Shih Ch'eng has proposed that the stamp tax on opium be doubled in the Fengtien, Kirin and Hai Lung Kiang districts. The tax was formerly 200 cash and this he proposes to change into 400 cash.

It is reported in Chinese circles that H. E. Yuan Shih-kai, Grand councillor and President of the Waiwun, proposes to purchase the library of Dr. G. E. Morrison, "The Times" correspondent at Peking.

The P. & O. steamer "Somali" on her last trip brought out nine brides to happy residents in the Far East, leaving one at Penang, two at Hongkong and the other six are now in the Paris of the East (Shanghai).

Japan, like Hongkong, is importing cats "Train loads of cats, numbering in all 5,000," are reported to have left Chicago recently for shipment to Japan, and other similar shipments are to go forward. From Chicago, of all places!

Mr. Boomgardt, formerly an Inspector under the Taiping Sanitary Board, Federated Malay States, brought an action for libel at Penang in respect of an article published in the "Straits Echo" dealing with Sanitary Board matters at Taiping. The plaintiff was awarded \$5,000 and costs on the higher scale.

One of the Hongkong vernacular newspapers is now suggesting that the American visitors to Amoy were not so pleased with their reception as has been reported. They declare that the men had not sufficient to eat and that the general arrangements made by Dr. Mark were far from satisfactory. Such statements are probably actuated by jealousy because there can be little doubt that both officers and men were highly delighted with their reception.

The new Siamese postage stamps which are to be issued this month on the occasion of the longest reign celebrations in Bangkok, are larger than the ordinary stamps, both broader and longer, and instead of the portrait of His Majesty, the new statue of the King has been reproduced. The statue has been very carefully printed and the stamp is of handsome design.

Prince Ching, says a Peking paper, was much concerned when he read that there were some two hundred and twenty abandoned mines in China, and personally instructed H. E. Pu Ting not to grant permits to open mines in future unless it is proved to his satisfaction that the mines in question would be likely to produce good results, so that the people shall not throw away their money in reckless undertakings.

The following paragraph in a Peking paper must have caused a flutter in the dovecotes of the Legation quarter at Peking:—"The interpreters who accompanied the Dalai Lama on his visits to the Foreign Ministers have taken notes of the various conversations. These will be written up and handed, for information, to the Grand Council, the Wai Wu Pu and the Board of Dependencies." Some of these conversations will doubtless prove very interesting reading for the Chinese Government officials.

Shanghai papers report the sudden death of Mr. W. H. Marshall, a journalist popularly known as "Volcano." Marshall, who the *N. O. Daily News* says, "just missed being one of America's great writers." The death is also reported of Miss Violet Deady Keane, Superintendent of the Telephone Company. She died in London at the residence of her father, Mr. D. D. Keane, K.C. Another old resident, in the person of Mr. Jose Maria Guedes, passed away on the 3rd instant after an illness extending over fourteen months. Mr. Guedes went to Shanghai in the eighties from Hongkong, and became proprietor of Messrs Noronha and Sons' printing establishment. Later on he was interested in several mining enterprises and subsequently carried on business as a share and land broker. He was member of several religious societies. At various times Mr. Guedes expended large sums in Shanghai in assisting cases of distress. Many years ago he was decorated by the King of Portugal for services rendered to his Government at Macao.

It has already been pointed out that the Chinese Government did everything they possibly could to make pleasant the stay of the visitors at Amoy. They even besought the assistance of the Y.M.C.A., a fact which is not without significance. Mr. Beard, of the Foochow Branch, came down to Amoy where his Association equipped one of the matchboxes as a reading and writing room and also acted as a left luggage bureau gratis. Moreover they undertook on behalf of the Government the distribution of the cigars and cigarettes to the men. Each man was entitled to five cigars and twenty cigarettes per diem, their allowance being checked by means of tickets. Sixty boys from the Union College, Amoy, assisted in the sale of picture postcards here, and did a very good work. In the same matchbox was a branch of the Chinese Imperial Post Office under the charge of Mr. James Ross and four linguist clerks. With three thousand men on the ground at once it can be understood that the staff had no easy time. There were no fewer than 60,000 postcards sold in the Y.M.C.A. tent, so the number mailed can be imagined.



## THE CHINESE INTELLECTUAL STANDPOINT.

(Daily Press November 9th.)

The pride of intellect, which, notwithstanding their conventional modesty, the Chinese do not hesitate from time to time, to display has always been a puzzle to the Western mind. There can be little doubt that the Chinese, and more especially those of the educated classes are fully convinced they are far superior mentally to all other nations. An illustration of this of a typical character was given in the remark of a high Chinese official to Sir ROBERT HART that while foreigners made use of electricity, they did not know what it was, but it would be found that the Chinese would discover this and enlighten the outside barbarian mind on the subject. The observation was evidently made in perfect good faith and it is an interesting speculation what really was the underlying current of the Chinese official's thoughts. What apparently he meant was that the Chinese are far better acquainted with the true nature of all things terrestrial and Celestial than Western nations can pretend to be. And this is in truth an honest statement of the belief of ninety-nine Chinese out of a hundred. They look upon physical science even of the highest character as something far short of the abstract philosophy of which they deem themselves masters. To form an idea of the extent to which they rely upon the latter is not very easy in the present day. The old metaphysical speculations which were so much in vogue fifty years ago are now almost completely out of date, and very few people trouble their heads about LOCKE, DESCARTES, DUGOLD, STEWART, REID, BERKELEY and other standard writers of the same class, or at most consider their works interesting as a mere display of intellectual finesse and as valuable only as a species of mental gymnastics. Time was, however, when it was fully believed that abstract speculation of this kind would end in the discovery of some recondite principle that would explain all things physical and mental and place all true knowledge in the possession of the "superior man," who would be able to look with complaisant contempt upon those who endeavoured to enlarge their sphere of information by the more prosaic method of a patient investigation of facts. The Chinaman, however, to the present day implicitly believes in the ideal "superior man" of the abovetype. He considers that the abstract speculations of CONFUCIUS and MENCIUS are sufficient to explain everything in the universe and thus concludes that Western science is only troubling itself about petty details, while Chinese philosophy is the embodiment of human knowledge as a whole. No doubt it was some such idea as this that caused the Chinese official to express his belief that the Celestial mind was the one destined to show to an admiring world what electricity really is. From his point of view he was probably right in his belief. What such an explanation as he referred to would be is, of course, sufficiently clear. If by ingenious reasoning it could be shown by some Chinese writer that electricity was nothing more than the well known male and female principle which his philosophers hold explains everything in the universe, he would flatter himself that he had completely elucidated a subject with regard to which the Western mind only wondered in outer darkness. What this would amount to, those who do not care for metaphysical niceties, but still more those who have studied them and know their true value can easily estimate. It would be a mere change of terms, and no

true explanation of the essence of the matter. DESCARTES's celebrated proof of his existence, *cogito ergo sum*, is really nothing more than a substitution of the word *cogito* for *sum*, but the expression has a certain appearance of profundity and was sufficient to satisfy the metaphysicians of Europe for many long years, though it is manifest that it is just as difficult for a man to prove that he thinks as to prove that he exists. Argument of this kind has comparatively little effect upon the foreign mind in the present day; and the old-fashioned scholastic pendant of the CASSANBAN type has happily become rare. But in China abstract speculation and deductive reasoning are still in very high estimation; and those who are adepts in them flatter themselves that they have the key to a vast amount of wisdom and knowledge, which the uninformed outer barbarian does not possess. They have no idea that Western nations have gone through all this kind of ratiocination and have discovered that it is not the kind of intellectual exercise that will lead to any practical results, or even conduce to real mental superiority. A Chinese scholar on the other hand clings to his old ideas, notwithstanding the change that he sees going on round him; and is thus fully persuaded that he must in time outstrip the Europeans even in their own special lines of knowledge on account of his general mental superiority. As time goes on, so thoroughly practical a people as the Chinese must see the fallacy of this line of thought as plainly as it has been perceived by Europeans when by actual experience they find out how much mental force and application are required to master any single branch of European science. They must by degrees admit that it is possible that a European intellect may come up to their own. To really grasp this fact, however, they would have to put their own scholastic acquirements and metaphysical disquisitions upon a much lower grade than they at present occupy; and this must certainly be a matter of very slow progress. In the meantime, however, we shall have to make some excuse for Chinese intellectual pride, but that it still exists almost strongly as ever even among those well acquainted with Foreigners and "Western Learning" is a fact which we shall be wise not to overlook.

## THE DALAI LAMA.

(Daily Press, November 10th.)

As if in mockery of their more civilised neighbours in Europe the Lamas of Tibet have been essaying a revolution of their own. Having by means of the Chinese Government finally got rid of their English troublers, they found they were only exchanging King LOO for King STORK. The story is as old as the hills, but nations who fancy themselves distressful still try the same forelorn hope, and still learn to their cost the same lesson that the people called in to help when successful invariably elect to remain. Fortunately the situation in Tibet is not likely to disturb to any extent the equilibrium of the Powers, and the Lamas and the Chinese Resident in Lhasa will probably be permitted to settle their quarrels in the good old way, but the episode is still worthy of some notice as an illustration of what is going on throughout the whole of Asia. Ever since the time of K'ANGHI China has sought to monopolise the government and commerce of Tibet, and to exploit the entire country for her own purposes. It is curious to note that even as early as the time of Lord MACARTNEY's Embassy to Peking a supposed interference on the part of the East India Company

with the frontier of Nepaul was represented to the Emperor as a reason why he should refuse to receive the Mission, and throughout the past two centuries the key-note of much of the exclusive policy of China is to be traced to the Tibetan connection. From an economic point of view it is not easy to discover the mainspring of this policy. As an appanage Tibet has certainly never paid its expenses. It has indeed from time to time sent into China in return for tea, the universal drink of the Tibetan, a large quantity of gold and precious stones: it has also as tribute remitted annually or triennially a certain amount of the peculiar products of the land,—musk, borax, rhubarb, skins, &c., but in presents sent in return and in the free entertainment of the embassies and their trains China has far more than repaid the cost to Tibet. The main actuating incentive has been political. Tibet, and more especially Lhasa, has come in modern times to be the headquarters of that peculiar phase of Buddhism known as Lamaism, and this on account of its influence over the rude Mongol tribes overlying the whole northern flank of China, has always been specially protected by the Chinese Government. Under K'ANGHI and his immediate successors this protection of Lamaism was effective, and the DALAI LAMA, whose religious supremacy over the wandering Mongols was a very real power, was adroitly brought to be little more than a pawn in the hands of the Chinese Government of the day. Naturally, then that Government had every object in preventing any access of strangers to the supreme Lama who might suggest to his mind ideas subversive of his reverence for Chinese supremacy amongst Asiatic nations. China was herself Tibet's next door neighbour on the north and east, and clearly she could prevent all access from those quarters of new-fangled ideas, so she flattered herself that on that side all was secure. Tibet's only other neighbour was India on the south and west, and here, unfortunately, China thought, England was supreme, and worst of all was progressive, and it was necessary to oppose every step and if needful have recourse to force. This was the traditional policy inculcated on China's representative in Tibet, and England, being really quite indifferent to Tibet, whose self seclusion answered admirably her own policy, was perfectly contented in her turn to let matters lie.

But meanwhile quite unsuspected by either England or China another influence was at work, and it is this influence that, for good or evil, has brought about the present juncture. The young DALAI LAMA by name TUBDAN GYATSO, whom China and England supposed to be telling his beads at Lhasa, had really been listening all the while to a chance visitor who came to him in the ordinary way of things as a visitor from his Mongol representative at Urga. Urga is not far from the Russian frontier, and across the frontier for some distance Lamaism is still the religion of the land. It is not interfered with by the Russian Government, and pilgrims from these districts are admitted to Lhasa as of equal right with any other devout Lamaist. Now seeing that in the Lama they had a clever lad open to instruction, the Russian authorities had encouraged him to learn, and then seeing he was well disposed to be useful had sent him to college at St. Petersburg. It was this youth who interested the DALAI LAMA by telling him that there were other countries of which he had never dreamt outside England and China, and the story he told proved to TUBDAN GYATSO so much of a revelation, that he determined to



break through all traditions, and study for himself the language and institutions of this strange country. England was the first to move in the affair. Under the inspiration of the Russian DORJIEFF Tibet commenced to think that she had a grievance, and to show signs of uneasiness under the rule of China, and a general movement against Chinese rule and Chinese methods was the result. Sluggish as usual the Chinese Government only woke up to the position of affairs when it found that Tibet was well nigh lost, and that nearly all the important positions had, one after another, been occupied by Tibetans, the Chinese garrisons being quietly expelled. The Indian Government was more alert, and soon became acquainted with the position in St. Petersburg, and how DORJIEFF had actually been received at court as an acknowledged envoy from the DALAI LAMA. It was clear that affairs were becoming serious, and that something had to be done at once. On the affair being explained to the Chinese objection was raised and an advance on Lhasa was determined on. No opposition was possible, the army marched into the capital, and the representative of the DALAI LAMA, who had himself fled asked for terms, which, everything apparently being settled, the British Government was only too ready to grant. But if China had been inactive when anything had to be done, she in her usual style saw her opportunity to hoodwink the British Government, who only dimly saw the game. On one pretence or other negotiations were delayed while the Chinese officials were taking steps to recover their lost prestige, and re-establish themselves under cover of the army of occupation in their old quarters. As soon as this was done, the Chinese openly declared that Tibet was their possession, and warned the British off the land. But by this time the Tibetans who had been looking to China to get the English out began to see the trick that had been played on them, and to find that while Great Britain had been content to beat them with whips, China had quite made up her mind to chastise them with scorpions. Such was the cause that brought about the small revolution in Lhasa, and we can readily see how grievous must have been the awakening. But perhaps the most curious incident in a curious chapter remains to be told. The DALAI LAMA had found in his talks with DORJIEFF that Russia was profuse enough with promises, but when the time of need had been precipitated responsible statesmen were not prepared to put in practise the things promised by irresponsible talkers on their behalf. The DALAI LAMA had evidently left Lhasa under the impression that all the good things spoken of by DORJIEFF were at hand, but Lhasa was permitted without a word of protest to fall into British hands, and TUBDAN GYATSO found himself stranded with no one to take pity on him. It was a strange revelation to him of the methods of government, and, however unwilling, he thought it better to accept the only course left open. The Chinese Government on learning after the occupation of Lhasa of his flight had officially deposed him from his exalted position of Sovereign Pontiff, and both sides now came to the conclusion they had made a mistake. So negotiations were opened and the DALAI LAMA asked to retrace his steps. TUBDAN GYATSO may not be an able man, but he has learnt the trick of supporting his dignity, and has apparently only yielded on receiving full assurances of being completely reinstated, and under promises of the sort he has permitted himself to be cajoled to Peking, and the EMPEROR and DOWAGER have had to receive him with

unprecedented honours. So far so good, but the end is not yet. TUBDAN has exhibited no great alacrity in returning to his capital, even with his accessions of dignity, and the court at Peking is at its wits' end to get him there. Meanwhile the Resident in Tibet has evidently been inspired to telegraph that order has been restored in Lhasa, but the LAMA has not yet left Peking. On the whole everyone connected with a very curious piece of business seems to have been more or less disappointed in the result, Chinese Government, The Dalai Lama, the Tibetans, and even the Russian official, in Siberia. Of the whole there is, however, no doubt that the most sold have been the British Government itself, which after paying the piper for the whole, has found itself in the end in a worse position than when it commenced.

### CHINA AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

(Daily Press, November 11th.)

Twelve months ago Sir JOHN JORDAN, the British Minister at Peking, sent home a general report on the opium question in which the sincerity of the Chinese Government was unquestioned, but its competence to sweep away in a decade habits which have been the growth of at least a century, was seriously doubted. Taking it as a proved fact that the Central Government had largely lost the power to impose its will upon the provinces, Sir JOHN JORDAN doubted if the Anti-Opium Edicts would prove effective seeing that the production of native opium at the time was about ten times the amount of the imported drug. At that time, too, Mr. LEECH, the Councillor of the Legation, came to the conclusion that in general no attention up to that time had been paid throughout the Empire to the Imperial edicts directing growers of the poppy to restrict cultivation. A further report, prepared by Mr. LEECH is now published as a Parliamentary paper. Sir JOHN JORDAN, in a covering dispatch, says Mr. LEECH has devoted much care and attention to the preparation of the report, and his conclusions form an impartial estimate of the situation after an exhaustive examination of all the evidence available. The two most noticeable features during the past twelve months, the report states, have been "the continued interest and energy shown by the Central Government in the question, as compared with the growing apathy evinced by the provincial officials and their lack of sustained effort to eradicate the evil." The report continues:—

"In contrast to this there is the gratifying evidence from many provinces of the reduction of the area under poppy cultivation. This reduction, which varies greatly according to local conditions, seems to be as much a voluntary step on the part of the farmers, prompted by self-interest and fear, as the result of official exhortation or of a desire to obey the authorities. "The poppy is easily distinguishable, especially when in flower, and the dread of increased taxation, fines, punishment, or destruction of the crop seem to have been powerful motives in bringing about this reduction, which, though slight in actual amount, is fairly general throughout the Empire; though it is only fair to admit that in some instances the personal energy and determination of the local authorities have been the direct causes.

"No proposals for compensation are contemplated to those who are called upon to abandon a hitherto legitimate and lucrative form of agriculture, chiefly carried on in remote districts, where the farmers will, no doubt, experience considerable difficulty in finding other remunerative crops owing to the expense of transport.

"This hardship will be lessened by the gradual operation of the Decree which gives ten years as the limit for total cessation of cultivation, but it may reasonably be anticipated that discontent may show itself in some form or other and it is doubtful if the energetic Viceroy of Yunnan was acting prudently in reducing the time limit of total cessation of poppy cultivation from ten to three years."

Two principal reasons assigned for the growing apathy of the provincial authorities is that so many public officials are still addicted to the drug, and, further, the question of provincial finances and of finding revenue to replace that at present derived from opium. This apathy, the report says, is to be noticed chiefly in a growing indifference as to whether the rules of the Decree of November 1906 are stringently carried out or not. "Generally speaking, smokers do not take out licences, dens, though officially closed, are in many cases surreptitiously opened. Opium shops are only spasmodically inspected, while Anti-Opium Societies are gradually dying a natural death from lack of funds or interest or both." Though there are exceptions to this state of affairs in certain districts due to enlightened officials, especially in the coast provinces, the report adds "it cannot be said that officials in general have fully carried out the duty of leading the movement imposed upon them by the Court."

It is important to bear in mind that the production of native opium has in recent years been nine or ten times greater than the amount of opium imported into China and we presume that one of the principal objects of these half-yearly reports is to enable the Imperial Government to judge whether China is satisfactorily fulfilling the pledges she has given to the British Government on the subject. But this report contains no official statistics, though, we presume, statistical returns are periodically sent from the opium-growing provinces to the Government at Peking. One of the Regulations certainly calls upon the provincial authorities to periodically furnish "detailed reports of the area in cultivation," while at the same time they are enjoined to enforce the annual reduction. Possibly, however, Mr. LEECH regards the observations of local residents, or of travellers, as of more value than statistics of the kind one usually gets in China, and so he ends his report with an interesting series of statements on the present position of the anti-opium movement in each province of China. It should not be overlooked that, though the report was only published in London a month ago, it was written last June. We are not aware however, that there have in the meantime been any marked developments which materially affect the conclusions Mr. LEECH has drawn. In Chili, "little is being done"; in Shaa-si, the movement generally is described as "a farce"; in Kansu general indifference is noticeable; in Shan-tung reports are "most conflicting"; and in Anhui the dens are merely nominally closed, and the movement is not generally popular. The province of Kiang-su, on the other hand, continues to be amongst those foremost in energy in combating the evil of smoking, though the poppy is but slightly grown in the province. In Chekiang the official attitude is one of total indifference, though smoking is slowly and surely becoming discredited. In Hu-nan the measures taken are so genuine that in some places it is impossible to purchase the drug. In Ho-nan and Hu-pei little or nothing is being done, but in Szu-chwan, which grows so large a proportion of Chinese opium, "it is confidently asserted that the cultivation is on the decrease rather than



on the increase." Restrictions on smoking, however, exist now only in name, though among the people the movement against smoking "is really gaining ground." In Kwei-chau and Yun-nan a genuine attempt is being made to stamp out the evil. In regard to Kwangtung, the report states that at Swatow "general apathy reigns supreme," while information from the surrounding country towns shows that the dens are quietly reopening, and that a state of hopeless confusion exists in regard to the Anti-Opium Edict and its enforcement. At Pakhoi, according to an official version, ten per cent of the population, male and female, are stated to be addicted to smoking, and "there is little popular demand for reform." At Canton "there is nothing new to report. The drug is sold under licences, but the latter are easily obtained."

On the whole these statements, as the *Times* remarks, "are somewhat conflicting and only very partially encouraging." The impression one derives from this report is that if the Indian Government continues to reduce the gross export of opium to China by one-tenth annually, it will soon run beyond "the standard set by China."

### AMERICA AND CHINA.

(Daily Press, 12th November.)

It has been generally conceded that of late no Power was held in higher regard by China than the United States, and it was felt that something stronger than the commonplace of international courtesy was expressed in the invitation of the Chinese Government to the American Battleship Squadron to visit her shores. Certainly, to judge from the reports of the festivities at Amoy, there was a lack of cordiality in the welcome extended to the visitors. They were enthusiastically greeted, royally received and entertained with a lavish hospitality that spoke even more eloquently than the courtly phrases of the Prince of the genuineness of the welcome. Apparently the Chinese Government could not do enough to show their appreciation of the honour paid them by America, and there can be no doubt that they hoped the historic occasion would strengthen the good relations existing between the two countries and would be pregnant with possibilities for China. Whether such a result will eventuate remains to be seen, but a study of the facts reveal a greater whole-heartedness on the part of China than of America. China spared no effort and no expense in her desire to do honour to her visitors, but America apparently did not invest the visit with the same importance. The sixteen big white ships of the Battleship Squadron sailed into Yokohama after touring half way round the world together; but only eight came to China, and though, of course, there could have been no intention to wound the susceptibilities of their Chinese hosts, the action could not be regarded in any other light than a slight. In other words it looked as if they thought more of Japan than of China, and the diminished honour shown to the great empire is said to have been very disappointing to the Chinese. Of course, reasons are given for the division of the Fleet. These may be perfectly legitimate, but even the best reasons possible will scarcely remove the feeling of soreness which is reported to be felt by China.

His Imperial Highness Prince Yu LANG was perhaps expressing the feeling which ran as an undercurrent during the occasion when he said that China felt honoured by

America sending eight ships, but the Chinese were too good hosts to show that they were conscious of any disrespect shown by the Government which they wished to honour. Consider how much greater the impression would have been to have witnessed sixteen mammoth vessels steaming into the great anchorage at Amoy. How more profound the feeling of respect engendered when they saw those stately ships at closer quarters and realised the tremendous power concentrated in each. No other country has had such an opportunity of displaying its power to the Chinese as America, but for some reason or other she has not taken occasion by the hand. It may be argued, of course, that the Chinese would realise something of the fighting forces which a world-power needs to sustain her position by the sight of even the eight battleships, but we all know that, if a demonstration is intended, it must be complete before it is effective. It seems logical to say that people can easily imagine the more imposing spectacle afforded by sixteen battleships than by half that number, but the result is more satisfactory where no effort of the imagination is needed. But while questioning the wisdom which advised dividing the Fleet, it cannot be denied that the effect of the visit is on the whole good. Americans return homewards with agreeable impressions of China, and China has learned something more of the Power whose friendship she wishes to strengthen.

Neither has the visit been without its lesson to China. She may have swallowed the bitter pill that after all she is not in the eyes of the United States so important as she regarded herself, and with becoming humility may seek to learn from others who are competent to teach. It did not perhaps need the presence of half a battleship squadron to make her conscious of her weakness, but the eight big men-of-war dominating the anchorage and rendering insignificant by comparison the few preentable cruisers which compose the navy of China may suggest to her that she has a long way to travel before she is able to rank with others. As Admiral SAH expressed it in an interview: "It helps our people to understand. It was thought that if China had a large Army that would be sufficient, but now they will realise that China needs a Navy as well." Aye, China needs both an Army and a Navy, but what she needs more is the re-organisation of her finances. When the national revenue flows into the national exchequer, and the national assets are calculated, then many things will be possible. With money, politics will become more practical, and when that consummation so devoutly to be desired is attained, China will not present so many problems and difficulties to the other Powers who have at present to protect her from the effects of her own weakness.

### THE KAISER'S INTERVIEW.

(Daily Press, 13th November.)

Now that PRINCE BUELOW, the German Chancellor, has delivered his reply in the Reichstag to the numerous interpellations addressed to him with regard to the EMPEROR'S statements published recently in the London *Daily Telegraph*, the storm of controversy over the subject will doubtless abate. So far as the people of Great Britain are concerned, they, at any rate, must now feel better assured of the groundlessness of the suspicion, so widely entertained during the last couple of years, that the extraordinary development of the German Navy was inspired by hostility to Great Britain. Though the whole object of the KAISER'S

interview was to dissipate this mischievous suspicion, we are disposed to think that the storm of protest the interview evoked in Germany has done more to achieve the Emperor's purpose than His Imperial Majesty's own statement, for it has brought into prominence the fact that there is in Germany an influential body of opinion which repudiates all suggestions of hostility to England, and desires to strengthen in every possible way the friendship existing between the two countries. When we come to reflect on what gave rise to the "constant misrepresentations by a section of British opinion of his unceasing offers of friendship" which the KAISER said in the course of his famous interview, he resented as a personal insult, we think the origin of the suspicion which has prevailed in England is mainly traceable to his Majesty's own words and actions. There was, for instance, his famous signal to the Tsar at Revel six years ago: "The Admiral of the Atlantic greets the Admiral of the Pacific"; then there are on record such memorable epigrammatic utterances as "Our future is on the water," and "The trident ought to be in our fist." The KAISER may not have meant all that these epigrams convey, but HIS MAJESTY can scarcely complain that the British public have interpreted these utterances as voicing ambitions hostile to British naval supremacy, and constituting therefore a menace to Britain's world-wide empire. Until the Emperor's interview was published indicating that Germany's naval programme was inspired by fear of the "Yellow Peril" no explicit explanation of these extraordinary naval developments had been given to the world, and it is not surprising therefore that it was interpreted by the light which such utterances as we have quoted were supposed to shed on German policy. Yet it has always been difficult to reconcile this view with His Majesty's public speeches in which he has voiced an aspiration for the peace of the world. Only about three months ago the EMPEROR, speaking at Strassburg, "rejoiced to be able to express his deepest conviction that the peace of Europe is not in danger and that it rests on too solid foundations to be easily upset by the incitements and calumnies provoked by envious and ill-disposed individuals" and yet, as the EMPEROR himself said in his famous interview, he has been regarded as "the arch-enemy." It is strange that HIS MAJESTY has not apparently discerned that the suspicion of which he complains is based on his own utterances and on nothing else. Germany is perfectly within her rights in building as large a navy as she likes, but whatever may be the inspiring motive it has long been a settled policy in England that there must be no departure from the two-Power standard in the naval shipbuilding programme. The recent disavowals of hostility do not affect that resolve in the least. With regard to what has been said of the purpose of Germany's navy in this part of the world we have not observed that it has caused any excitement on the part of either China, Japan or America. It was not suggested in the interview that any "maritime adventure in the Far East" was contemplated, and probably out here few people entertained any other thought than that it was the KAISER'S idea that before many years have passed the East would adopt an aggressive attitude towards the West and that the West must prepare to defend its interests against the growing navies of the East. We hope and believe, however, that the day is far distant when the "problem of the Pacific" will need to be solved in any other way than by



the peaceful efforts of diplomacy, and we may find abundant assurance on this point in the conventions to which England, Japan, Russia, France, and the United States have subscribed.

### RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

I have often wondered how many readers of a newspaper feel interested enough to read through from beginning to end a detailed description of a cricket match such, for instance, as the newspapers consider it their duty to furnish on occasions like the Interport contests. Speaking for myself it interests me but little to learn how one man nicked the ball to boundary or how smartly long off fielded. I am usually satisfied with a glance at the scores set out in tabular form at the end, but in an idle moment last week I was tempted to glance over a descriptive account of the interport match appearing in a sheet which is occasionally published at Shanghai. "Here," thought I brightening up over a discovery, "is a reporter who can describe a cricket match in a distinctly interesting and original manner." Let me quote: "Bird now flew out to forage for Hongkong, but came back within a minute with only one worm in his beak, which does not count much in a large family of eleven." Now, Mr. Editor, my random reflection on this subject is that if your reporters would write up your cricket reports in this unconventional, but intensely interesting, manner, I am sure everyone—he be ardent cricketer or not—would read the accounts with avidity.

I hope I may not be trying your patience, Mr. Editor, by just one other random reflection on the stereotyped ways, or, perhaps I should say in this instance, the smooth conventionalities of the Pressman. The other day my eye alighted on a paragraph in a paper published in one of the neighbouring ports to this effect: "The many friends of So-and-So will be pleased to hear that he is to be married next month." Tell me now why on earth should a man's friends be pleased at the prospect? The papers never tell us this—and yet it is probably the most interesting part of the story. I can understand the bridegroom-elect being pleased with himself, but why his friends should be pleased is not quite so obvious. Had the paragraph to which I refer appeared in a Hongkong paper I would have appealed to some of the many friends for enlightenment. But like a bad coin, this stereotyped phrase is bound to turn up some fine day—perhaps in the *Daily Press*, and I hope, Mr. Editor, you will see that the author completes the story properly by telling us the reasons for the gladness which prevails among the friends of a man, who, like a lamb, is being led to the altar.

I notice that your special correspondent at Amoy has deplored the fact that the Fleet's visit to Amoy was robbed of some of its educational value through the native city and the Kulangan settlement being placed "out of boundary." Did he mean, I wonder, its educational value for the men of the Fleet or for the Chinese and the European settlers? I need not remark it is one of the proud boasts of Americans that education follows the star spangled banner, and it would not surprise me to hear that the next edition of the local glossary of terms in pidgin English will be improved by the addition of "American equivalents," such for example, as "high ball" the American equivalent of whisky-soda; "ge-whiz" another "Grat Scott"; "rubbernecks," inquisitive people; to be "full of hot air" the equivalent of boastfulness, and so on. With these few—especially the "high ball"—I have no doubt it is quite possible "to make good" or come up to expectations, in the art of polite conversation.

The "funny sayings of children" often get into the papers at Home but I fancy if a collection were made of the funny sayings of children brought up in Hongkong or the treaty ports it would beat Home collections hollow. Let me quote just one:

Young Hopeful, *about* 7, seated at the piano with a newly-purchased but out-of-date music book, finds in it the National Anthem.

"Mother!" he exclaimed, "Why do they say here 'God Save the Queen'? Everybody sings 'God save the King'."

The fond parent duly enlightened her offspring who, having digested the information imparted, looked up again and innocently asked: "When, Mother, will it be 'God save the Jack'?"

"This is not doing your music practice," said mother sternly.

A correspondent avers that the following was picked up near the Central Police Station:—"Merryweather and Co., London to Hongkong Police:

For inflammatory or eruptive tendencies in a crowd try our hose with plenty of water: if soapy, so much the better. Its cooling and cleansing effects guarantee prompt disappearance of the malady."

I am assured on the most trustworthy authority that the above telegram is a pure invention. I thought so.

To-day as you all know, is the anniversary of the birthday of King Edward, but not many are aware of the number who are looking forward with great anxiety to the publication of the list of birthday honours. One or two Hongkong men are expected to figure in that list but who they are "I daresay tell."

I am told that quite a number of people who hoped for a rich harvest through the visit of the American fleet to Amoy have been disappointed, and that some of those who ventured from Shanghai and Hongkong "on the make" are on the verge of bankruptcy. Jack not being given liberty to roam on land upset all commercial calculations and the result is that the visit of the American squadron is remembered with regret by some instead of being an universal pleasant memory.

R. DERICK RANDOM

### HONGKONG.

But for the case of plague mentioned last week, the weekly return of cases of communicable disease in the Colony would have been another blank.

On the 12th at Hongkong experienced its first taste of winter. The thermometer at the Peak station in the morning at nine o'clock was down to 58 degrees; at the lower station it was 12 degrees higher.

Two Chinese were brought before Mr. C. D. Melbourne at the Magistracy on Nov. 13 charged with being concerned in the robbery of Miss Storr of the Victoria Home, Kowloon, on October 28th when four men set upon her and snatched a bag containing \$128 from her hand. One defendant was discharged and other was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to receive 24 strokes of the birch.

Lieutenant Bickwith, Assistant Harbour Master, appeared at the Magistracy on Nov. 10 to prosecute a Chinese for allowing his dog to bark to the annoyance of passengers at Bay View Road. In support of the prosecution he told the Magistrate, Mr. J. R. Wood, that for the last three months the dog in question had caused a great deal of annoyance by its barking. His Worship dismissed the summons on the ground that the Ordinance did not cover this particular annoyance. The annoyance in the Ordinance was the annoyance of passengers, of people passing by, but the prosecutor was not a passenger; he was a resident. Before dismissing the defendant his Worship cautioned him not to let the annoyance occur again.

The Birthday Honours List, so far as Hongkong is concerned, has this time proved a blank, but the colony has pleasurable interest in learning that Sir Matthew Nathan receives the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George and that Mr. Stewart Lockhart, who received the C.M.G. decoration in 1898, has now obtained promotion in the order. Sir J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, K.C.M.G.—to write his new designation—has seen thirty years' service in the Far East, twenty-four being spent in Hongkong; and his many friends in the Colony were genuinely pleased to learn from the telegram published in the *Daily Press* on Nov. 10th that his services had at last been recognised by a Knight Commandership. This is one of the honours that has long been expected.

The absence of Lady Lugard was naturally a subject of sympathetic comment among those who attended the Birthday Ball at Government House, but the community will be glad to know that Lady Lugard will leave London on the 27th inst. and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on Christmas Day.

### OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATION

Mr. T. K. Dealy, local hon. secretary, sends us the following results of the examination held at Hongkong in July last:—

#### HONOURS LIST

Preliminary: Third class Wilnan H. [D].

#### SENIOR.

J. Basto C. H.	J. Lopez F.
S. Chao Ying-wing	Q. Mok Kai-fook.
D. Chiu Yan-tai	J. O'Brien P. J.
J. Fara J.	J. Squeria U.
S. Fung Man-sui	J. Sternberg M.
D. Loo G. H.	Q. Wong Lam-cho.

Over age 19.

Q. Tso Uk-ming

#### JUNIOR.

D. Anderson H.	Q. Ng Ka-pui.
S. Cheng I-kam.	J. Prevost P.
S. Leung Nai-otun.	J. Silva J.
S. Leung Nai-hang.	D. Sousa J.
D. Litto G. J.	D. Strangman T. G. A.
J. Marques E.	J. Thuan J.
J. Mayer J.	S. P. Wau Shuk-Ching

Over age 16.

J. Asensio J.	Q. Longstaff J. L.
J. Biard M.	S. See Chong-su
S. Cheng Yan-tin	J. Navares F.
J. Elias	Q. U Wing-tok
S. Lau Kaan	Q. Loo L.
Q. Lo Cui-hoi	Q. Palmer M. A.

#### PRELIMINARY.

D. Anderson J.	T. Lummet P. J. M.
J. Baptista D.	Q. Mooney M. O.
Q. Chan Wai-cheung	D. Palmer H. W.
D. Chiu Yam-tak	J. Rodriguez J. S.
Q. Gutierrez F. S.	Q. Young G.
D. Lyuborg W. C.	

Over age 14.

J. Gardner C.	D. Jenkins A. E.
D. Anderson J. C.	D. Keeble G. H.
J. Burroughs H.	D. Loo-cook H.
J. Cervak H.	D. M. Y. C. K.
Q. Chan Cheuk-hoi	D. Parker H. A.
S. Chau Tsun-sin	J. Rabbit L.
J. Cheung Kai	D. Remedios V. O.
J. Da Luz R. F.	J. Rosario D.
J. Gohulien M.	J. Silbermann A.
J. Hokee F.	Q. Y. I. Ki Chan
J. Gunther L.	J. Y. a. Loy J.
J. Gutierrez V.	J. Yvanovich V. A.
Q. Ismail A.	

J. Lopez (Senior) obtained distinction in Spanish.

J. Marques E. (Junior) and J. Thuan J. (Junior) each obtained distinction in Religious Knowledge.

Names of candidates and schools are in alphabetical order.

D. Diocesan School and Orphanage.  
G. Diocesan Girls' School.  
J. S. Joseph's College.  
Q. Queen's College.  
S. S. Stephen's College.  
S. P. M. Stephen's Preparatory Girls' School.  
T. Private Tuition.

The schools of the Colony may be congratulated on the result of the Oxford local examination this year. When it is remembered that the examination papers set for students in Hongkong are precisely the same as those set for students in England it must be considered very creditable to the Colony that 76 Hongkong boys and girls have passed the examination, and that of these 20 were Chinese and 13 Portuguese. St. Joseph's College is represented in the list by as many as 31 students; the Diocesan School and Orphanage (Mr. G. O. P. Roy, headmaster, coming next with 18, including the only boy in the honours list; 13 were from Queen's College; 9 from St. Stephen's College; 3 from the Diocesan Girls' School (Mrs. Tutor, headmistress); and one from St. Stephen's Preparatory Girls' School. Only one privately educated student figures in the list—Miss Phyllis Lammert (Miss Boulton, teacher) and it is interesting to mention that Miss Lammert's two brothers, who are at the Wei-hai-wei school, have this year passed the College of Preceptors examination.



## SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Nov. 10th at the Board Room, Mr. C. McI. Messer (President) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. J. A. Hewett, Messrs. A. Shelton Hooper, H. Humphreys, Lau Chu Pak, Dr. Pearce (Medical Officer of Health), and the following officials: Dr. Macfarlane (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. A. Gibson (Secretary).

## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

The COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON (Mr. A. Gibson) reported that the sheds Nos. 4 and 5 Sassoon's Villa in which foot and mouth disease was reported to exist had now been cleaned and disinfected: all the animals had the disease and had now recovered. He, therefore, recommended that the sheds be no longer regarded as an infected area.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. HOOPER, the recommendation was approved.

The COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON reported another outbreak of the same disease at the Dairy Farm Company's premises No. 6 shed Sassoon's Villa, where there were 12 cows and one bull. He recommended that the shed be declared an infected area.

A motion approving of the recommendation was carried, Mr. Gibson stating in reply to Mr. HOOPER, that only one young calf had died.

## FLOOR LININGS AND CEILINGS.

Draft bye-laws were submitted by the sub-committee appointed to consider the best means of providing for the removal of floor linings and ceilings. The proposed bye-laws provided that the Board might define any district or any portion of a district, as an area within which upon one month's notice being given, all ceiling and stair linings should be removed. The Board would have power to grant exemptions where they deemed desirable. The Sanitary Department should at its expense remove the ceilings and linings, limewash or colourwash any exposed surfaces, and make the floors watertight. In lieu thereof the Department should grant compensation.

Mr. HOOPER moved—Something more than painting and colouring exposed surfaces after ceilings are removed is in many cases required.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—I agree with Mr. Hooper.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—Should the proposed bye-laws not be limited to areas other than the European reservation and the hill district?

Mr. HOOPER—Where the Board or Department have power to pull down any ceilings it is provided that at the public expense the woodwork should be painted, and the walls colour-washed and the ceilings limewashed. I said something more should be done. It is this: If we were to remove these ceilings we would find the plaster stuck to the batons and the batons nailed to the joists. This would leave the rough timber exposed, in addition to which there would be broken cornices remaining all round. Therefore I should like to add that the walls where the ceiling was should be made good.

The PRESIDENT—I quite agree with that.

The bye-law, as amended, became part of the bye-laws.

## A TEMPORARY SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

A slaughtering contractor applied for permission to establish a temporary slaughter house at Shamshipo. In his petition he stated that there had been 40 head of swine less daily since the slaughter house had been removed from Matakok, and that some holders sent their swine to Shamshipo and so avoided paying fees. If his request was refused he dare not commence his contract, and was willing to forfeit his deposit of \$250, as he had already lost \$2,500.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT moved—The contractor should certainly be protected.

Mr. HOOPER—What is the departmental order referred to? I think the contractor should be protected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT—A road is nearing completion now which materially reduces the distance between the slaughter house and Shamshipo district. Other roads will follow which will improve communication. The distance will be considerably less than from the Kennedy Town slaughter house to the Wanchai Market.

It was agreed to allow the contractor to rent a temporary place.

## THE SPITTING HABIT.

Numerous letters were received from different cities in America and Australia together with copies of the bye-laws in force in those places for the purpose of dealing with offenders.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL moved—How many prosecutions will there be daily? Several hundreds I imagine. The extra work thrown on the police and Courts will be considerable. Has this been sufficiently considered? In spite of notices the emigrants (strangers to Hongkong and ignorant of the law) offend daily in this office. A constable should be stationed here. He will get plenty of cases.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—Since notices were put up in my office and spittoons provided I have had no occasion to complain. If the same steps were taken everywhere, there would be no necessity for these bye-laws.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—There would be very few prosecutions. The fact of the offence being punishable would alone stop the nuisance to a great extent in public buildings, or semi-public buildings. Certainly notices should be put up, and spittoons provided as suggested by Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—In reference to the minute of the Registrar-General that emigrants are ignorant of the law, if notices were put up they would inform them of the law.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—But the majority of them cannot read their own language.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—I don't wish to go the length of saying we should stop spitting in the public streets. I think we should put up notices in public buildings or semi-public buildings.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I think the regulations adopted by British Columbia appear to meet the case. They make spitting punishable by fine or imprisonment; that is, people found spitting in the side walks or public buildings. I think it is possible to introduce similar legislation here. It should be moderately exercised at first, and in time the majority of Chinese here would cease from spitting in sidewalks or in public buildings. I strongly recommend the Government to consider the advisability of legislation based on the regulations of British Columbia. I think it will have a very good effect in time.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—Educational matters are much preferable to legislation among the lower class of Chinese. Unless you want to make it too unpleasant and drive this class of people out of the Colony, it would be advisable to take other measures.

The PRESIDENT—It appears to me that if spittoons were provided and notices were put up the objection would be done away with. Business men coming here wish to have as few regulations as possible to which the Chinese object. It was said that a man could not sell things on the street; that of course referred to hawkers. In the same way it would be said "You must not go to Hongkong, because you have got to swallow your spit." I think moral suasion would be better. The lower class Chinese do not carry handkerchiefs, and they naturally object to swallowing.

Mr. HOOPER—I notice from the papers that Singapore had drawn up a set of laws on the subject of spitting in the streets, and is enforcing them. I don't know what the law is but it seemed that notices were placed all over the town calling attention to the fact that it was illegal to spit on the causeway. There is a difference between spitting in the street and spitting on the causeway. If a man spits on the causeway where ladies' dresses trail along it is not only objectionable, but very insanitary. Therefore I recommend in the first place that the Government be asked to instruct the Registrar-General to place notices on every lamp post and on every bill posting station where Government notices are generally put up, calling the attention of the public to the fact that it is illegal for them to spit on the places mentioned, and that notices in English and Chinese—which would be procurable by all residents on application to the Registrar-General—should be placed in public buildings. Not only in Government offices, but in Chambers where there were several merchants and there was one common staircase and common hallway. We should ask these merchants to provide spittoons, and make it an offence—

The PRESIDENT—We should first have to make it illegal.

Mr. HOOPER—I would suggest that this matter stand over for another six months, and in the meantime that we ask the Government to instruct the Registrar-General to issue notices that spitting is not allowed. It would have a good effect.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—I understand that the Public Dispensaries sent round lecturers to explain sanitary measures, and that spitting was included in these lectures.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I regret that you Sir, and Mr. Lau Chu-pak as one of the sanitary reformers of this Colony, and even Mr. Hooper should have attempted to check what I think is a perfectly reasonable and legitimate legislation in the Colony. If any gentleman present would be good enough to second this I would move that the Government be recommended to introduce legislation based on the British Columbia regulation. If it is not seconded I will take steps to bring it before His Excellency. No hardship would be inflicted on anybody. It need not be too rigorously enforced, and in the long run it would tend to impress upon the Chinese the inadvisability of spitting promiscuously.

The MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH seconded.

The PRESIDENT—The question is, Are we going to punish people by fine?

After further discussion a vote was taken, two supporting the motion and two voting against it.

The PRESIDENT asked the Hon. Mr. Hewett if he would like the matter to be postponed for another fortnight.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT replied that it did not matter, as in any case he intended to take it farther.

The PRESIDENT—What? Bring it up every fortnight?

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Indeed, I'm not.

## MISTRESS AND BOY.

Mrs. Mowbray Northcote appeared at the Magistracy on Nov. 11th to prosecute her "boy," for assault. She told the Magistrate (Mr. J. B. Wood) that when she returned to the house on Tuesday about 1:30 a.m. she found that the boy had not on his long coat, and his short coat was unbuttoned. On her reprimanding him for this disregard of her orders, he became very insolent, saying "Mistress go on, no wanchee long coat, make work." She also found the back door open, and as she had ordered this to be kept closed, she spoke to him about this. Then he banged the door, addressed her in a very insolent manner, and demanded his money. She told him he would not get a cent, whereupon he struck her on the cheek. The boy left to see the master and the latter told him to return in the afternoon for his money. In the interval Mr. Northcote heard his wife's complaint and he informed the police.

The defendant submitted a testimonial from Mr. Smith, broker, and said he had been over twenty years in service in Hongkong and knew the law very well. He would not dare to strike a European lady.

His Worship said defendant's previous record was good but he had committed himself on this occasion. He would have to pay a fine of \$5.

## A "PENANG LAWYER."

Replying to a letter from the Secretary to the Chinese Consul General at Singapore who seeks information as to why a class of walking stick is called "Penang Lawyer" the *Free Press* says—

Apart from the implied libel on the Penang legal profession the phrase must allude to the final convincing force of the argumentum ad baculum when all strict argument fails. The term "lawyer" is held by Deenaye to be a corruption of "layor," a species of stout cane growing in Penang. The carrying of these heavy canes or layors in days when might was right, may well have induced the humorous idea of terming them "lawyer."



## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

## THE REVIEW.

All who witnessed the review at the Happy Valley on Nov. 9th, whatever their race or nationality, must have been impressed with the spectacle. The Briton must have felt his patriotism stirred and his love of country deepened as he gazed on the khaki-clad sons of the empire marching past with a swing that delighted all beholders, while the Chinese would doubtless realise something of the power and comprehensiveness of the great empire of which they now form a part. It was indeed an inspiring spectacle. The natural amphitheatre where the troops were assembled needed perhaps a touch of sunshine to heighten the grandeur of the scene, but, nevertheless, it was, as it always is, impressive.

The sixty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty King Edward was fittingly celebrated yesterday. As usual, the day was declared a holiday, and early in the morning crowds of citizens made their way towards the Happy Valley where the picturesque ceremonial of the day was to be observed. By 9.45 the troops were formed in two lines facing the south west, the positions being—1st line Royal Garrison Artillery, 3rd Battalion D. C. O. Middlesex Regiment, Hongkong Volunteer Corps. Second line: H. K. S. B. R. G. A., 10th Mahratta Light Infantry, 13th Rajputs, Major-General Broadwood was in command. When His Excellency the Governor, who was escorted by the Hongkong Volunteer Troop, arrived he was received with a general salute and after inspecting the assembled troops he proceeded to the saluting base. In a few minutes the *feu de joie* was fired. The field artillery on the right flank opened with seven guns, and scarcely had the last report died away when the rifle fire ran along the two long lines, followed by the band playing the National Anthem. Again the seven guns belched forth their thunders, again the rifles rang out their successive tributes, and again heads were uncovered and officers came to the salute as the National Anthem was played. A third time this was repeated and the salute was completed. Then the hills resounded as the troops gave three cheers for His Majesty, and the echoes were carried far and wide. Afterwards the troops were drawn up in column for the march past. Then the massed bands struck up, and the most imposing spectacle of the day was enacted. Major-General Broadwood having saluted His Excellency, he took up his position with him at the saluting base. First came the Mounted Troop, riding past very smartly, followed by the R.G.A. and the H.K.S.B.R.G.A., the next in order being the Royal Engineers with Colonel Darling at their head. Succeeding them were the Middlesex, and then the Volunteers marching very well indeed, the rear being brought up by the Mahrattas and the Rajputs. The troops marched with great steadiness and as the colours of each regiment approached they were saluted by the Governor. Subsequently the troop advanced in review order, and with this the ceremonial concluded.

The parade strength was: Mounted Troop, 17; R.G.A., 408; R.E., 173; Middlesex 505; R.G.M.C., 3; Volunteers, 91; H.K.S.B.R.G.A., 272; Mahrattas, 618; Rajputs, 617; I.M.S., 4—a total of 2,798 officers and men.

At noon a royal salute was fired from the saluting battery in conformity with the warships in the harbour. The cruisers had all dressed ship in honour of the occasion, and the British merchant vessels were not behind in their display of loyalty.

## THE BIRTHDAY BALL

In the evening His Excellency the Governor gave the customary Ball in honour of His Majesty's birthday. Government House, as usual, was most tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, foliage and flowers while the grounds in the pale moonlight and under the glow of the numerous Chinese lanterns employed in the scheme of decoration looked strikingly pretty. An arched stairway, practically all draped in Turkey red, and studded with electric lights, led from the ball room to the supper

room, or on to the lawn where matcheds lined with red had been erected from which light refreshments were dispensed.

As over one thousand persons were invited it is unnecessary to say that the ball room was "inconveniently crowded," but after the first half a dozen dances the throng began to thin and those who failed to find dancing room at the commencement had their opportunity. An unfortunate *contresens* occurred at the very start, for in the second figure of the State Lancers, a sub fuse gave out and the whole of the lights in the ball room were extinguished. The lights on the verandah, were not affected, and in the faint light from these the forms of the partners in the three sets could be dimly observed proceeding to the finish. Before the Lancers were completed, however, the ball-room was again alight and the programme was continued. There were twenty dances on the programme, not counting the State Lancers and two supper dances. Twelve of the dances were waltzes, three two-steps, two Lancers, two polkas, and finally a gallop.

In the State Lancers His Excellency the Governor's set was composed as follows: H. E. the Governor and Mrs. Lyon; H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops and Mrs. Chatham; His Honour the Chief Justice and Mrs. Gompertz, the Commander in Chief of the China Squadron and Mrs. May; the Hon. the Colonial Secretary and Mrs. H. A. W. Slade; the Hon. Director of Public Works and Mrs. Tait; the Hon. Attorney-General and Mrs. Vulpicelli; the Commodore and Mrs. Pollock.

Dancing was kept up till a late hour and special cars ran to the Peak up to 2.45 a.m. and the ferries to Kowloon up to 2.30.

One of the prettiest sights seen in the harbour for a long time was witnessed at night. As the gun signalled the hour of nine the five cruisers at the man-of-war anchorage were simultaneously illuminated. All the ships were outlined with electric lights and the view from Government House was extremely picturesque.

## CANTON NOV. 10th.

The King's birthday was celebrated on the Shameen right royally this year. There were three British gunboats moored off the Shameen—the Moorhen, Robin and Sandpiper,—two French—the Argus and Vigilante,—and the German gunboat Tsingtau. At the Consulate Mr. Fox received a large number of callers one of the earliest being H. E. the Viceroy, who came by steam launch with a large retinue of officials and a large number of braves. In the afternoon some enjoyable sports were held on the Recreation Ground. Mr. Fox and Mr. W. W. Ross acted as judges; Mr. T. E. Griffith and Mr. C. C. Walcott, B.N., as starters and the following as stewards:—Messrs. J. I. M. Drummond, John White, B.N., W. G. Saunders, J. J. Thompson, G. S. Thorne, H. Porter, H. B. Tickell, B.N., A. G. Wallas, W. R. Robertson, G. S. Thorne, O. Eager. Mrs. Fox presented the prizes at the close. At night there were illuminations, a cinematograph entertainment and a concert. The Band of the 13th Rajputs, under Bandmaster Coke was present and added greatly to the enjoyment of the day's festivities.

## SWATOW, November 10th.

Early yesterday morning the British vessels in port dressed ships in honour of the King's Birthday, but, as there were few, no great amount of bunting was displayed. On the other side of the water, at the British Consulate, however, the Blue Ensign waved majestically in the breeze, and in the afternoon quite a number of the residents availed themselves of Mr. Hauser's invitation to his "at home." As there was a nasty sea running and strong northeaster blowing it appeared that the crossing to Kukehin was not likely to be comfortably accomplished by boat, and the Customs thoughtfully placed their steam launch at the disposal of those who wished to attend. At the Consulate the guests were well received by Mr. and Mrs. Hauser. Refreshments were provided to suit all tastes and nothing was left undone to make the afternoon a success. Sports could not be attempted and after drinking the health of their host and hostess the guests returned by launch to Swatow.

## SHOT IN A STREET RIOT.

## CORONER'S INQUIRY.

At the Magistracy on the 12th inst. Mr. J. B. Wood, sitting as coroner, conducted an inquiry into the circumstances of the death of Chou Loi, who was fatally shot in the street riots on November 2nd. The jury was composed of Messrs E. A. Long, O. D. Sullivan, and C. B. Clayward. Chief Inspector Baker represented the police on behalf of Inspector Smith who has had to return to hospital.

Dr. Koob, of the Government Civil Hospital, said that on November 2nd a Chinese whose name was stated to be Chou Loi was admitted to hospital suffering from two wounds, one on each hip, said to have been caused by a bullet. He was in a condition of shock and apparently bleeding inwardly. His condition necessitated an operation, as it was thought his intestines were perforated, and witness operated on him. He found the intestine perforated in seven places. The wounds in the hip were one continuous wound caused by the traversing of the bullet. He rallied a little after the operation but died next morning. His condition was hopeless from the first. Hemorrhage, per oration of the intestine, and the bullet wound were the cause of death. He was of opinion that the bullet must have struck deceased direct without hitting any other object first.

Chief Inspector Baker said he was not present when the shooting occurred. He posted certain constables for piquet duty in the city. These piquets had been on duty since 9 p.m. on Sunday evening. A piquet was on duty near the "Land we live in" Hotel. His name was O. E. Brook. He was accompanied by an Indian policeman. Witness visited the piquet about 12.30 shortly before the firing took place. He returned about 1.30. At 12.30 everything appeared to be quiet, but at 1.30 he brought up a body of police, having in the meantime been informed of the disturbance. On arrival there he found dense crowds in the street and a quantity of bricks and tiles on the roadway. There were about 500 coolies and they were making a great noise. At that time three bluejackets passed in riotous, and made the remark "Hurry up, your men are getting a rough time." Witness told the men to charge. They used the butt ends of their carbines and drove the mob along to Hollywood Road. The greatest crowd was in the lane opposite the old market. When his men charged stones were not thrown. The crowd fell back when they saw the police preparing to charge. When witness got near Hollywood Road he saw the deceased lying on the roadway, with Sergeant Hedge standing beside him. The sergeant said he had sent for an ambulance and witness told him to accompany him to the hospital. While they were attending the man the crowd had gathered in Jervois Street and the police having been reinforced charged the crowd. Stones were then thrown. During the disturbance the police were armed with carbines and supplied with ball cartridges, while several European police carried revolvers. The Lukongs had truncheons only.

P. C. Brook was cautioned by the Magistrate before giving his evidence. He stated he went on duty on the day in question in Queen's Road at 12 P.M. Cooper and three Indian constables were with him. Witness carried a revolver and six rounds of ammunition. The Indian constables each had a carbine and ten rounds of ball cartridge. They advanced from No 5 station towards Jervois Street leaving two Indian constables on guard at two shops in Queen's Road, and witness was placed on guard at a shop near the "Land we live in," while Sergt Cooper was placed on guard in Jervois Street. Sergt. Cooper came to him for assistance but before witness reached Jervois Street the sergeant sent him to ask for the assistance of three petty officers who were in the International Hotel. All five then went into Jervois Street, where a tremendous crowd was attempting to break into shops. On seeing the police and the officers the mob turned their attention to them and threw bricks and tiles at them. They charged the crowd repeatedly with truncheons and on most occasions the crowd fell back when charged. Some Chinese stood out



from the crowd and incited the rest to violence, and the outlook became so bad that the police had to fall back from Jervois Street by way of Morrison Street. They charged the crowd about 1.15 p.m. The police fell back on the "Land we live in" because the crowd was pressing them, and here the crowd threw bricks and bamboos at them. Some of them were armed with hooks. The police stood under the verandah. Things became so bad that Sergt. Cooper drew his revolver and fired one round in the air. The crowd took no notice but continued to throw bricks. Sergt. Cooper left to telephone for assistance, and the remainder charged the crowd repeatedly. They had always to return to shelter to protect themselves and guard the shop. An Indian constable was struck by a missile on the temple. This was not the first casualty as one of the petty officers was badly handled by the crowd. The other Indian constable bandaged his comrade's wound, and while witness discharged his revolver three times in order to overawe the crowd which was pressing them, petty officers Wright and Beer picked up the Indian's carbines, and fired. The crowd did not give way at all, but reinforcements came up and the crowd fell back. Then it was discovered that a man had been wounded. From where they stood a thick dense crowd blocked Queen's Road.

Police Sergt. Cooper said he was in command of the party of which P. C. Brook was one, on November 2nd, his duty being to keep order in Queen's Road and Jervois Street. They charged the crowd in Jervois Street from 12.30 till 1.30 or 1.45, and had ultimately to fall back into Queen's Road, the crowd being too much for them. Stones, bricks and pieces of wood were thrown at them. He posted a party at the "Land we live in" consisting of P. C. Brook, three petty officers of the Royal navy and two Indians. Stones and bricks were thrown at them and the crowd became thicker. Repeatedly the police and naval men charged the mob. Then witness drew his revolver and fired it in the air in order to show the crowd that they had loaded firearms and would use them, if necessary. Before going to telephone for assistance he told P. C. Brook not to fire and not to allow the Indians to load their carbines. He had to go a third time before he could communicate with the Central and had to go to No. 5 Police Station for assistance. He returned with Sergeant Hedge and several Indians and found that a man had been shot. Witness asked "who fired?" Petty officer Wright replied "I did."

Petty Officer Wright, of the "Alacrity," having been cautioned by his Worship, said that on November 2nd he was in the International Hotel with two petty officers. Sergt. Cooper hailed them to assist in keeping order, and they helped the police, charging the crowd for about one hour and a half. The crowd becoming too strong for them, they fell back to the "Land we live in", where the crowd closed in on them on every side. Bricks, flower pots and bottles were thrown at them and two men dressed differently to the others carried revolvers in one hand and Chinese placards in the other. They kept calling out "ta! ta!" About three revolver shots were fired from the crowd, one of which narrowly missed his shoulder. The party stood this for about a quarter of an hour when he heard an English voice saying "fire in the air," the crowd being then within ten yards and some of the men displaying hooks. Another charge was made during which witness was separated from his associates. He was separated for some time during which he had his head out open in several places. He captured one of the ringleaders and pulled him through the crowd. When the order to fire was given firearms were discharged. Witness was struck on the breast with a brick. This made him feel a little giddy. On recovering he asked one of the Indians for his carbine and on receiving it asked for some blank cartridges. He was informed that they had only ball cartridges. He took two rounds and fired one shot at an angle to clear the mob and pass over the houses. The Indian constables ran away and as the crowd again became dangerous he fired a second round, receiving at the same time a blow from a brick on the shoulder. This made him semi-conscious and he handed the carbine over. Then reinforcements arrived and his two colleagues took him to the Central

Police Station where he learned that a man had been shot. He told Inspector Smith that he had fired two or three shots. He only fired two. The Indian constables ran away after they were hit. The reason they fired was because they were outnumbered. He informed the police that revolvers were fired from the crowd.

P. C. Brook recalled said shots were fired from the crowd. He could not say how many. Perhaps there were two. When he fired in the air Petty officer Wright also fired.

Sergt. Cooper was recalled.

You stated that when you returned to Queen's Road you found this body on the pavement. You spoke to Wright about it?—I spoke to him before I went to the body.

Did you draw his attention to it?—No.

He says he did not know until he went to the Police Station that a man had been shot? Is this true?—I could not say.

Petty Officer Beer spoke to assisting the police on the occasion in question, Sergt. Cooper supplying him with a stick to use in charging the crowd. When matters became serious, witness at the request of Sergt. Cooper went off and obtained the assistance of three Indians. The sergeant then went to get reinforcements. The crowd charged and some one said "better fire on them." Some one fired and witness took the carbine from the wounded Indian and fired one round. Altogether he fired three or four. After the first shot the crowd came up but he brought the carbine to the present and they fell back. They carried on like this for some time and he fired again. From the first shot till the last the firing must have lasted for about twenty minutes. Witness fired in the air. He was accustomed to the use of rifles. He did not fire at the mob.

Did you see this man fall?—I was firing up the street.

You consider none of your bullets could have hit him?—No Sir.

When did you first know a man had been hit?—I saw him on the footpath. I saw Sergt. Cooper go up to him; I did not know he was shot. I was told he was the man.

When were you told that?—After leaving the place.

James Buchanan, a petty officer, deposed to seeing Constable Brooks fire his revolver in the air. Petty Officers Beer and Wright both fired rifles. They fired high, but he could not say how often they fired.

The father of deceased said that on the day in question his son was taking some guests to make purchases.

Indian P. C. 651 testified to being struck by a stone during the riots. He did not know who fired, as he was sleeping for about five minutes.

Petty Officer Buchanan, recalled, said shots were fired at the police from the mob.

Indian Constable 794 said he handed his rifle to a European constable who passed it on to a sailor, and the sailor fired two shots. He fired high. He did not see any shots fired by the crowd. They only threw stones.

Police Sergeant Hedge bore testimony to Sergeant Cooper calling on him for assistance, as the mob had taken charge. When witness appeared on the scene he saw the constable and one sailor with arms at the ready near the "Land we live in" Hotel. Witness told the police to unload, and they did. Then the crowd made a rush at the police and had to be beaten off with batons. Witness saw that a man had been shot, and was told by the crowd that a sailor had shot him. Witness would not have fired without orders from a superior authority.

The Coroner, in summing up, told the jurors there was nothing before them to show from which rifle this bullet came. They could not hold anybody responsible for the death of the man. In order to bring in a verdict of manslaughter they would have to have evidence that one person had fired the shot that actually killed this man. There was no such evidence and it seemed to him that they had no option but to bring in a verdict of accidental death.

The jury retired at five minutes past five returning into Court ten minutes later, when they brought in a verdict of accidental death caused by a bullet wound fired by the police or one of the petty officers from H.M.S. "Alacrity" who assisted the police in suppressing the riot. In the circumstances the jury considered their action in

firing quite justified. They also wished to commend the action of the three naval men in going to the assistance of the police.

His Worship remarked that he been struck throughout by the tact and self-control shown by the police. Both as individuals and as a force we had every reason to be proud of their record during the riot. He agreed with the jury further that the petty officers were to be commended in answering the call of the police on this occasion. At the same time he did not find himself altogether in agreement with the verdict of the jury. It was a serious matter to use firearms in a riot, especially when the police received orders from a superior officer not to fire. His Worship's view was that there was nothing to justify the police officer in departing from his instructions. He further thought that no firearms had been used by the rioters, and that nothing at all occurred which justified the petty officers in using firearms. He agreed with the jury that the conduct of the police, and the petty officers in going to the assistance of the police was to be commended on this occasion. Both the police in general and the petty officers deserved the commendations and thanks of the public, which his Worship gave them. He concluded by discharging and thanking the jurors.

### A DISHONEST SERVANT.

At the Magistracy on Nov. 11th Dr. Stedman charged his "boy" with stealing \$10 and a gold finger ring set with pearls. The complainant had missed sums of money recently and took the precaution to take the numbers of notes which he had in a small jewellery case. A few days ago several were missing and he called in the police who searched the suspected boy and found in his possession one of the \$10 notes the number of which the Doctor had noted. A gold ring which Mrs. Stedman identified was also found upon him. Defendant admitted the theft and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

### THE NEED OF A FIRE BRIGADE AT PEKING.

Chinese Public Opinion is urging the need of a properly organized fire brigade equipped with the latest fire fighting appliances. Almost every year, our contemporary city of Peking suffers from a sort of epidemic of fire, and in these are lost hundreds of thousands of Taels worth of valuable property, a great deal of which could be saved by a properly equipped Fire Brigade. Take for instance the losses during the early part of this year. They will be found to amount to some millions of Taels. There is not the slightest doubt that at the burning of the Industrial Exhibition building hundreds of thousands of Taels worth of valuable exhibits and many neighbouring properties could have been saved from the flames. The cost of equipping and maintaining a Brigade for a year, would be less than the amount lost in this one fire, but no lesson is taken from its occurrence and nothing is attempted in the way of providing against possible contingencies in the future.

Peking has now a number of very valuable modern buildings. There are the new Courts of Justice, the Wai Wu Pa Buildings, the Railway offices, the Board of Communications, the Board of Education and innumerable other structures all of which are absolutely inadequately protected against the fire-fiend.

The Foreign Legation Quarter is not, it is true, strictly speaking, within the sphere of operations of a Chinese Fire Brigade, but it is none the less of our interest to be able to render efficient assistance in the event of an outbreak of fire therein.

The introduction of the waterworks will, it is true, assist somewhat in rendering more efficient the appliances for suppressing fires, but hydrants alone cannot, for a long time to come, be sufficiently numerous to suffice for all the needs of this great town in this respect. Powerful and well built steam fire engines are a necessity and we trust to hear soon of the inauguration of the Peking Brigade among the reforms of the Empire.



## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, November 10th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS  
PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## MOTION FOR REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

In the matter of William Powell, Ltd., and in the matter of the Companies Ordinance of 1865.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, appeared on behalf of the applicants.

In the petition it was stated that the original capital of William Powell, Ltd., was \$120,000 divided into 1,200 shares of \$10 each. By special resolution made at an extraordinary general meeting held on June 6th, 1905, the capital was increased by the creation of 3,000 new shares of \$10 each. The Company had issued the whole of its shares, and the sum of \$10 per share had been fully paid up thereon. At an extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on August 28th, 1905, it was resolved "that the capital of the Company be reduced from \$150,000 to \$105,000 by reducing the par value of the shares from \$10 to \$7 each." The reason for this reduction of the capital was that \$45,000 out of the capital had been lost by reason of depreciation of stock, and was unrepresented by available assets. The reduction of capital did not involve either the diminution of any liability in respect of unpaid capital or the repayment to any shareholder of any paid-up capital.

Mr. Pollock said his Lordship would have gathered from the petition that there had been a considerable depreciation of the stock of the Company, and evidence, which had been filed, showed that there was only one large creditor of the Company. When the parties concerned appeared before his Lordship last week in chambers he directed that evidence should be produced before the Court that that creditor consented to the reduction. That had been done, and his Lordship would find on the file an affidavit by Mr. Hinds, Chairman of the Company and annexed to it the consent of that creditor to the proposed reduction. With reference to the form of order, Mr. Pollock referred his Lordship to Palmer on Company Proceedings.

His Lordship—I must see that there is some relation between the amount proposed to be reduced and the stock.

Mr. Pollock—Your Lordship will find that in the affidavit of Mr. Eyre, which reads "At the time when the said special resolution was passed the capital of the Company to the extent of at least \$45,000 had been lost or was unrepresented by available assets owing to depreciation of the stock of the Company."

His Lordship—I thought it was suggested that this stock was old stock in which the capital had been originally invested.

Mr. Pollock—Yes, my Lord. Apart from the reduction your Lordship will see that we should have to put on one side of the statement of assets and liabilities capital \$150,000 while on the other side, to balance that, we only have stock equivalent to \$105,000.

His Lordship—The amount of the stock may have been bought out of profits. The stock in hand may have been added to and be recorded as the proceeds of the profits. I don't see any relation between that and the original capital. The fact that there has been unprofitable trading does not necessarily mean a reduction of capital.

Mr. Pollock—Supposing there was any profit on the working account, that would be divided in dividends. Although this Company has not been so fortunate as to pay dividends lately, it has in the past, and your Lordship knows that dividends would only be payable out of the profits.

His Lordship—I don't think because the tradings have been unprofitable and the stock has been reduced, that they should reduce the capital. If you can tell me that this stock is part of the original stock in which the capital was originally invested, then I am satisfied. There

must be some relation between the cause of the petition and the petition itself. You cannot merely reduce the capital of a company because business has been bad.

Mr. Pollock—The capital of a company in a business sense would be the stock.

His Lordship—The capital is fully paid up. It seems to me it would be just as reasonable to annihilate altogether the capital.

Mr. Pollock—You couldn't do that. It is simply a question of liabilities and assets.

His Lordship—You cannot say the capital of a company must be represented by its stock. A man with a capital of \$15,000 may have \$30,000 worth of stock if he has a very flourishing concern. You wouldn't then increase your capital. Then, supposing the stock has diminished, why reduce the capital? It must not be imagined that the reduction of the capital is a sort of formality that must be gone through; the Court has got to sanction it.

Mr. Pollock—I quite appreciate that, my Lord.

Mr. Hinds was sent for, and on arrival his Lordship asked him—Is this stock, which you are advertising for sale, old stock in which the capital of the Company was originally invested?

Mr. Hinds—A very large portion of it.

His Lordship—Can you say approximately that that amount of old stock (\$45,000) in which you invested your original capital, is now on your hands?

Mr. Hinds—Yes.

His Lordship made the order applied for, and directed that notice should be advertised in different newspapers.

Wednesday, November 11th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J.  
GOMPERTZ (ACTING PEINSE JUDGE).

## AN INFANT'S CLAIM.

Action was brought by Tang Kwong Tsui against Tang Kien Lung, partner in the Kwong Wah Lung, to recover \$551.20, being as to \$120 received by the defendant for the use of plaintiff, and \$431.20, interest for nine months at eight per cent. per annum.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. C. B. Johnson (of Messrs Denny and Bowley) for the defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing said this action was brought by an infant. It appeared that on November 25th, 1907, the plaintiff's father, who resides in California, sent a letter containing \$520 to the defendant or his firm with instructions to pay this money over to the plaintiff. Some little time elapsed before the plaintiff had any knowledge of this money having been sent. Subsequently he applied for it, and was put off. Then the plaintiff wrote to his father, and received a letter confirming the statement that the money had been sent. Then a letter of demand was written by Mr. Kong Sing on behalf of the plaintiff to the defendants, and the defendants replied through their solicitors intimating that the money and a letter had been received, and that they had paid it to the person to whom it was made payable in the letter.

His Lordship—Does the father live in California?

Mr. Kong Sing—Yes.

His Lordship—Can you sue?

Mr. Kong Sing—I think so. The money was sent to the boy, and surely he can sue if it was his money. There is nothing to prevent him suing in the Summary Court.

His Lordship—There is a contract between A and B for money to be paid to C. C cannot sue in the ordinary way, can he?

Mr. Kong Sing—But the money is the plaintiff's.

His Lordship—All right, we'll go on with the case. I merely threw out a suggestion.

Plaintiff was then called, and deposed to receiving the following letter from his father—

"This writing is to inform you that I anxiously hope that you, my son, with the help of God, are in good health at home; and that all members of the family, old and young, are happy and healthy. This is what I earnestly hope. Now, I am enjoying the best of health abroad, and you need not be

anxious about me on seeing this writing. In the second decade of the 10th moon I sent you through the Kwong On Cheong the sum of \$520 at 7.2 which I expect you have duly received. I also ask Wong Hin Kwong to take to you the sum of \$20. Please make inquiry and collect it for me. On seeing this writing please note. Other things are not herein mentioned in detail, but good news will be forwarded you in future."

His Lordship was of opinion that the action should have been brought by plaintiff's father.

Mr. Kong Sing asked permission to join Yau Fu, the man alleged to have received the money, as plaintiff.

His Lordship—The question is, can you join two persons who have not a joint interest.

Mr. Kong Sing—Yes, if I make him plaintiff. He is only plaintiff as trustee for Tang Kwong Tsui.

Mr. Johnson objected to a joint action being brought, as the infant had no claim whatever. The action should be dismissed with costs to date. Plaintiff had failed absolutely.

His Lordship non-suited the plaintiff with costs, remarking that he would like to get to the merits of the case, but could not.

## SWATOW AND THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Swatow is in the peculiar position of having an electric installation but no light. The undertaking, which started so well a year or two ago, is now closed down, and the plant is lying idle. The Chinese company which owns it is averse to foreign capital being invested in the enterprise, with the result that all attempts of Europeans to obtain control of the undertaking have proved unavailing.

When the company commenced lighting it had only contracts for three hundred lights but within three months that number had grown to 900. When the company ceased working on the first occasion it was supplying some 1,700 lights. It was re-started and did very well until lightning struck a dynamo. Since then the works have been closed down.

The light was remarkably cheap, perhaps too cheap, the charge being only a dollar per month per lamp, and it is declared with confidence by those who ought to know that at \$1.50 per lamp the undertaking would have paid even on the existing basis. But lack of capital handicapped the work and as shareholders who had already paid out \$30,000 beyond the stated capital refused to contribute further there was no other recourse but to shut down the works. Thus it is that Swatow presents the unique spectacle of a town with an electric installation but no illuminant except the primitive paraffin lamp.

## COMMERCIAL.

## IMPORTS.

## RICE.

HONGKONG, 14th November.—The prices are nearly the same as when last reported.

Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$5.35 to \$5.45
Round, Good quality	5.05 to 5.10
Long	5.20 to 5.25
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	4.90 to 4.95
Garden, No. 1	4.95 to 5.00
White	5.10 to 5.20
Fine Cargo	5.85 to 5.95

## COAL.

HONGKONG, October 14th.—The arrivals of coal since the 1st inst. amounted to only 26,800 tons of Japanese. The only coal expected is 22,700 tons of Japan coal. There have been no sales of any importance in the interval. Quotations according to Messrs. Hughes and Hough's circular are as follows:—

Cardiff	\$20 to \$ — ex-ship, nominal.
Australian	\$10.50 ex-ship, nominal.
Yubari Lump	\$12.00 ex-ship, nominal.
Maxi Lump	\$10.50 to \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal.
Moji Lump	\$7.75 to \$9.50 ex-ship, steady.
Moji Unscreened	\$6.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump	\$8.75 to \$9.00 ex-ship, sellers.
Labuan Lump	\$9.00 ex-ship sellers.



## OPIUM.

HONGKONG, Nov. 12th—Since the 31st ultimo, the movements in the various Opium markets have been as follows:—

	Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.	Persian
Stocks on the 29th Oct., 1908	1,174	1,830	922	843
Oct. 29th Imports per Delhi	—	100	—	66
Nov. 5th " " Japan	—	818	397	—
" 9th " " A. Behic	—	201	—	—
" 11th " " Oceania	—	—	20	78
	1,174	2,954	1,337	985
Less Exports to Shanghai	—	185	—	—
Less Exports to East and West Coast Ports including Local Consumption for the fortnight	157	467	262	42
Estimated Stocks this day	1,016	2,392	1,075	943

Bengal.—There was a fair demand last week chiefly for New Benares, but the Chinese having supplied their requirements and in the absence of any support from Shanghai, the market has again become dull. We quote Old Patna at \$1190, and New Benares at \$1090.

Malwa.—We have to report a very dull market and no quotations can be given.

Persian.—Quiet at \$940/50, for superior drug.

HONGKONG, November 6th.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New	\$1280/1290	per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1300/1310	do.
Malwa Older	\$1320/1330	do.
Malwa Very Old	\$1340/1350	do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$870	do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$930	do.
Patna New	\$1205	per chest.
Patna Old	\$1195	do.
Benares New	\$1097	do.
Benares Old	\$—	do.

## KOBE MARKET

The October 29th, Kobe Market Report, Published under the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade says:—Cotton.—American.—No business of importance has transpired during the past fortnight, due to weak feeling prevailing in the market as regards prices for "forward" Cotton. Latest quotation of Middling, October shipment, is given at Y. 30.50. "Spot" is nominal at Y. 30.00. Indian.—Notwithstanding the commencement of the season for operating in "forward" business in this direction has likewise been small, owing to the disparity between ideas of spinners and sellers regarding prices. "Spot," however, has been moving on a moderate scale at the following rates: Broach (Test) Y. 26.00; Akola Khauquam Y. 22.50; Bengal Y. 22.25. Chinese.—Transactions which have been effected in both "forward" and "spot" have not been as large as operations of the corresponding period of last year. The cause is attributed in some way to qualities being somewhat unsatisfactory. Best is quoted at Y. 24.50, and Common at Y. 21.75. Shirtings, Cotton Goods and Fancies. Worsteds and Woollens, very quiet. Metals.—No change. Rice.—Prices more or less nominal, no business doing.

## SUGAR.

KOBE, 29th October. — Beet. — Unchanged. Cane.—Raw.—Java.—A small business doing at somewhat better prices. Formosan. — Stocks exhausted. Osaka Refined.—The Trust Sales Office held action on the 23rd instant, when 8,500 Bags were put up and 7,500 Bags were disposed off at an advance of from 5 to 10 Sen in some grades, while 1,000 Bags were withdrawn. In addition to the above mentioned, 700 Bags Yokohama Refined and 900 Kobe Refined Sugars were sold.

## YARN.

HONGKONG.—Mr. P. Eduljee, in his Report dated 13th November, states:—The quiet feeling alluded to in last report was not of long duration, as shortly after the departure of the Mail, dealers again put in an appearance in consequence of a declining exchange. Business was resumed and has continued satisfactory throughout the fortnight, and settlements both for prompt and future delivery have been on a fairly large scale. Prices of Twenties have well maintained their position and for the lower counts a further advance of half to two Dollars per bale has been established. The question of supplies appears to be giving

dealers some concern, as beyond their late contract goods very little is coming forward for sale and they must shortly find necessary to place further orders. Receipts for the fortnight are above the average, but as deliveries also a large our estimate of stocks shows a small decrease on last figures. Bombay is reported strong with a considerable business for the China markets. Sales of the interval aggregate 7,086 bales, arrivals amount to 12,239 bales, unsold stock estimated at 10,000 and uncleared stock landing and in godowns about 20,000 bales. Local Manufacture:—There is no change in the continued quietness of these threads. Japanese Yarn:—Neglected throughout. Raw Cotton:—Indian descriptions are in short supplies and only about 150 bales Bengals have changed hands at \$24 leaving little or no stock on the market. In China kinds about 300 bales Shanghai have been sold at \$27. Stock 300 bales. Quotation are Indian \$22 to 24 and Chinese \$26 to 28. Exchange on India has taken a downward course in sympathy with silver and closes weak to-day at Rs. 129 for T F and Rs. 130 for Post. On Shanghai 75 and on Japan 84. The undernoted business in imported and local spinings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 3rd instant, viz:—Indian:—Settlements are comparatively small, but shortness of supplies has affected business. Sales reported are about 5,000 bales at an appreciation of one Tael per bale, market closing very strong with an estimated small stock of 16,500 bales. Japan Yarn:—Market firm with meagre stocks. Sales about 1,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 94 to 102 for No. 16s and Tls. 103 to 109 for No. 20s. Local:—No fresh business from first hands.

## PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Report, dated Shanghai, October 28th, says.—A small business for Newchwang and Chefoo is all that is reported this week, demand for the former being for American Sheetings, and for the latter, a trifling demand for Fancy and Dyed Goods. In yarn there is a fair inquiry from Szechuan and Newchwang. Otherwise than this, however, there is practically no movement in our market, and though dealers state that letters from their merchants in up-country distributing centres report that stocks in hand are down to nothing, yet there are no country orders coming in. There are, as always must be, in a country of vast area and different requirements, local causes to which temporary depression may be assigned to certain districts, but apart from such, there has not been anything in the agricultural or general position of the country as a whole, to show cause for a contraction of trade, no matter how drastically the object lessons of overtrading may have been brought home to those engaged in the piece-goods business at the ports of entry. A purchase of 3-yard Abbeville Sheetings in America at 96 c.i.f. is reported, which lays down at fully Tls. 4.40 at to-day's exchange. Stocks of American heavy Sheetings are gradually declining, but at the present rate of consumption are still ample for the requirements of the trade, and unless some improvement takes place the prospects of a satisfactory margin being obtained on the above price do not appear to be particularly bright. The strike in England still continues, but so far has had absolutely no effect on this market. Chinese apparently, think they will get all the supplies they want for some time to come; it is so long since they experienced scarcity of supply that they apparently do not believe there is such a thing. Large sales of local yarn have been made for forward delivery at irregular prices, the market generally is well sold ahead and spinners are not disposed to give way in their prices under present conditions. In the meantime Japanese competition is being stimulated by lottery tickets given away with purchases, the prizes for which amount to Yen 50,000 per quarter; presumably the prizes are distributed amongst buyers of Japanese yarn in all the ports of China; if so, the net import last year was about 190,000 bales so that the amount presumably returned to buyers is about one yen per bale, which will in the long run come out of the consumers' pockets. The practice is generally considered to be unfair competition, and it is doubtful if confidence in Japanese methods will be increased by experiments of this nature. Local cotton is firm; notwithstanding all that has been said and written the Chinese authorities make no effort to interfere with the adulteration of cotton by moisture, a practice which damages the fibre itself and makes it unsafe to store cotton for a lengthened period.

## HONGKONG PRICES CURRENT.

HONGKONG, 14th November, 1908.

## COTTON PIECE GOODS—

Grey Shirtings—8lbs. ....	pieces \$ —	\$ —
7 lbs. ....	2.25 to	2.50
8.4 lbs. ....	3.15 to	4.15
10 lbs. ....	4.05 to	5.45
White Shirtings—54/56 reed ..	2.70 to	3.55
58/60 " "	3.55 to	5.95
64/66 " "	6.10 to	6.80
Fine.....	8.05 to	9.30
Book-folds ..	5.50 to	6.00
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ...	0.60 to	1.75
T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y ..	2.00 to	2.20
7 lbs. " "	2.30 to	3.35
6 lbs. "Mexicans," ..	—	—
7 lbs. " "	3.35 to	3.85
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.) ..	3.25 to	4.15
Drills, English—40 yds., 13 1/4 " to 14 lbs. }	4.50 to	5.20

## FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/4 to 6 lbs. piece }	\$1.85 to	\$4.25
Brocades—Dyed .....	yard 0.11 to	14.75
Chinese—Assorted .....	0.00 to	0.25
Velvets—Black, 22 in., .....	0.27 1/2 to	0.55
Velveteens—18 in., .....	0.50 to	0.27
Handkerchiefs — Imitation }	0.50 to	2.00
Silk per dozen }		

## WOOLLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops .....	yard \$0.70 to	\$2.00
German, .....	0.50 to	0.65
Habit, Medium & Broad Cloths, ..	0.95 to	2.00
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-9 lbs. piece	8.25 to	9.50
Assorted .....	7.35 to	9.80
Camlets—Assorted .....	12.00 to	30.00
Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches }	13.50 to	21.00
Assorted .....		
Orleans—Plain .....	9.50 to	11.00
Blankets—8 to 12 .....	lbs. 0.60 to	1.40

## RAW COTTON—

Bombay .....	picul \$23.00 to	\$24.00
Bengal (New), Rangoon		
and Dacca .....	24.00 to	24.50
Shanghai and Japanese ..	26.00 to	27.00
Tungchow and Ningpo ..	26.00 to	28.00

## METALS—

Iron—Nail Rod .....	picul \$ 4.10
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.) ..	4.03
Swedish Bar .....	4.15
Small Round Rod .....	4.50
Hoop, 1 to 1 1/2 in., .....	5.60
Wire, 16/25 oz., .....	0.50
Old Wire Rope .....	3.00
Lead—L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop ..	—
Australian .....	0.25
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 28 oz. ....	40.00
Vivian's, 16/32 oz., ..	40.00
Elliot's, 16/28 oz. ....	40.00
Tin, .....	85.00
Tin-Plates, .....	box 8.00
Steel .....	cwt. case —

## MISCELLANEOUS—

Quicksilver, .....	picul 175.00
Window Glass, .....	box 4.75
Kerosene Oil, .....	case —
Saltpetre, No. 1 .....	picul \$11.75 to 12.00
Do. No. 2 .....	10.90 to 11.80
Do. No. 3 .....	9.75 to 10.20

## WHEATEN FLOUR—

Dayton, per bag of 50 lbs. ....	gross \$2.32
Choice ..	2.36
White Lily ..	2.32
Morjon ..	2.32
Morning Glory ..	2.38
White Fawn ..	2.30
Cw ..	2.32
Ghes ..	2.32
T.H.L. ....	2.32
Coxcomb ..	2.32
Stove ..	2.32
Sperry's XXX ..	3.02
Pioneer ..	2.57
Anchor ..	2.27
Charm ..	2.27
Junk ..	2.27
Dog ..	2.27
Cash ..	2.27
Duck Lily ..	2.27
Crescent ..	2.07
Starr ..	2.53
Peerless ..	2.23
Kilin ..	2.15
Blue Ribbon ..	2.29
Reardon ..	2.27
White Rose ..	2.29
Serene Sky ..	2.20
Gluten ..	2.23
Lobston ..	2.23
Fairy Peach ..	2.23
The Boss ..	2.23
Mowtan Peony ..	2.23
Thrush ..	2.14



## EXPORTS:—

## CAMPBOR.

HONGKONG, 14th November.—There has been no sale and there is no change of price \$83.50—\$84.50.

## JAPAN REPORTS.

Kobe, 29th October.—Tea.—Settlements to date amount to Pels. 43,700, against Pels. 65,800 to the same date last year. Copper.—Market very active and considerable transactions have taken place. Fish Oil.—Market has declining tendency. Rice.—Tendency is weaker on account of very good raw crop reports. Cotton Yarn.—The market is weaker. Vegetable Wax.—Dull. Matting.—Market unchanged but weak. Reduction of supply expected by middle of next month, when the rice harvest takes hands away from the looms. Straw Braid.—There has been more enquiry during the past fortnight, and prices ruled firmer with upward tendency toward the end of the period under review. Chip Braid.—The demand continued good for certain descriptions and prices were well maintained.

Per M. M. steamer *Polynesian*, sailed on 10th November 1908. For Marseilles:—85 bales raw silk, 23 bales human hair, 16 cases, plumes, 6 cases silks, 10 cases, porcelaine, 300 bales waste silk, 1 case curios, 25 cases hats. For Lyon:—588 bales raw silk. For Chamond:—30 bales raw silk. For Milan:—20 bales raw silk. For Rotterdam:—12 bales tabac. For Anvers:—150 bales tabac. For Londres:—1 bale hats.

Per s.s. *Woglinde*, sailed on the 7th November, 1908. For New York:—15 cases paper, 235 cases essential oil, 309 packages Chinese cargo, 320 bales ratton cores, 350 cases cassia, 338 bales canes, 800 bales broken cassia, 1,000 packages fire crackers, 4,864 rolls matting. For Richmond:—340 rolls matting. For Detroit:—700 rolls matting. For Louisville:—880 rolls matting. For Baltimore:—2,396 rolls matting. For Philadelphia:—3,070 rolls matting.

## HONGKONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 13th November, 1908.—Very little change has taken place in the general condition of our market during the past week, and with a few exceptions rates remain much as last quoted. Barsilver is quoted in London at 23½d., and sterling T.T. locally at 1½d. The T.T. rate on Shanghai has declined to 75½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have further strengthened, and are now in strong request at \$815. London has advanced to £81. 10. 0. Nationals are without change at \$51 buyers.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue firm with small sales and further buyers at \$785. North China have improved to Tls. 87½ and Cantons to \$180. China Traders and Yangtzes are unchanged and without local business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong are easier with sellers at \$330. Chinas are still in request at \$98, but holders are not tempted by the rate offered.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been booked at \$9, and more shares are wanted. Douglases have receded to \$33 sellers. In other stocks under this head there are no changes or business to report.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars continue on offer at \$112½, and Luzons at \$20. A forward sale of the former for March delivery as reported, but the rate has not been made public.

MINING.—A fair business has been done in Raubs at rates ranging from \$6½ to \$7, the market closing with buyers at the latter rate. Chinese Engineerings are wanted in the North at Tls. 15½.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been booked at \$92½ \$92, and closing with sellers at the bigger rate. Kowloon Wharves, after sales at \$47, \$46 and \$45, close with sellers at \$46. Shanghai Docks have declined in the North to Tls. 81 sellers. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves are practically unchanged at Tls. 153.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are easier with sellers at \$93, and West Points continue on offer at \$46. There are buyers of Humphreys' Estates at \$9½ after sales at the rate, and Kowloon Lands are in

request at the improved rate of \$30. Hongkong Hotels are quiet but steady at \$80.

COTTON MILLS.—No business is reported in this section, and quotations are unchanged. Hongkongs are still procurable at \$10½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China-Borneos have been booked at \$10 and are still wanted. China providents have improved to \$9½ with sales and further buyers. Cements have again been done at \$10, and Union Water Boats at the same figure. The latter closing with buyers. There are buyers of Gas shares at the improved rate of \$190, and of Watson, at \$9½. Ices are procurable at \$230. A further substantial advance in Lingkats is reported from the North where the quotation now stands at Tls 760 buyers.

Quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS
Alhambra	Ps. 200	Nominal
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shai...	\$125	\$815, buyers
National B. of China	£6	London £51.10
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$8
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$10, sales & buyers
China Light & P. Co.	{ \$10 } { \$1 }	{ \$5½, sellers \$9½, sales & buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$9½, sales & buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 63
Hongkong	\$10	\$10½, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 61
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 75
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 240
Dairy Farm	\$8	\$22½
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$46, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$92½, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$9½
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 81, in Shai
Shai & H. Wharf...	Tls. 100	Tls. 153, in Shai
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$12, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$10, sales & sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$190 buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$18½
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$30
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$230, sellers
H. K. Milling Co., Ltd.	\$100	Nominal
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$2½
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$180, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$98, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$40½
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330, sellers
North China	£5	Tls. 87½, buyers
Union	\$100	\$785, sales & buy.
Yangtze	\$60	\$160, buyers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest	\$100	\$93, sellers
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$94, sales & buy.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30 buyers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 116
West Point Building	\$50	\$46, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	£18. 25½	\$580, buyers
Raubs	18 10	\$7, buyers
Peak Tramways	{ \$10 } { \$1 }	{ \$14 \$2
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$112½, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$20, sellers
Robinson Piano Co.	\$50	\$50
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$14, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$33, buyers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$29, sales & buy
Indo-China S. N. Co.	£5	{ \$27½ sellers \$17½, sellers
Shell Transport Co.	£1	45
Star Ferry	\$10	\$24½
Do. New	\$5	\$15, buyers
South China M. Post	\$25	\$24, buyers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$5, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$9, sellers
Powell & Co., Wm	\$7	\$4, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$2½, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$19½, buyers
Wiesmann Ltd.	\$100	\$150
United Asbestos	\$1	\$12½
Do. Founders	\$0	230
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$10, sales & buy.

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

## SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

5th November, 1908.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shai...	\$125	\$825, buyers
National of China	£6	\$51, buyers
Russo-Chinese	{ R187½ } { T125 }	{ Tls. 175, sellers
Insurance—		
Union Society C'lon	\$100	\$790, sellers
North-China	£5	Tls. 85, buyers
Yangtze Assocn.	\$60	\$167½, sellers
Canton	\$50	\$225, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$312½, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$98, buyers
Shipping—		
Indo-China { pref. } { def. }	{ £10 } { £10 }	{ Tls. 27, sellers Tls. 13, sellers
Shell Trans. { ord. } & Trading { pref. }	{ £1 } { 10 }	{ \$22.50, sellers \$29.10, sellers
Shai Tug & { ord. } Lighter { pref. }	{ T50 } { T50 }	{ Tls. 44, buyers Tls. 52, sellers
Taku Tug & Lighter	T50	Tls. 48, sellers
Kochien Transport- ation & Tow Boat	T50	Tls. 50, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
Shai Dock & Eng.	T100	Tls. 81, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$105, sellers
S. & H'kew Wharf	T100	Tls. 152½ buyers
H. K'loon W. & G.	\$50	\$49, sellers
Yangtze	T100	Tls. 217½, sellers
Sugar Companies—		
Perak Cultivation	T50	Tls. 87½, buyers
China Refining	\$100	\$132½, sellers
Mining—		
Raub Australian	{ £1 } { 18/10 }	{ \$8, sellers Tls. 16, sellers
Chinese Eng. & Min.	£1	Tls. 16, sellers
Lands—		
Shai Investment	T50	Tls. 116, buyers
H'kong Investment	\$100	\$90, sellers
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$10½, sellers
Weihaiwei	T25	\$9, sellers
China	T50	Tls. 50, sellers
Anglo-French	T100	Tls. 90½, buyers
Cotton—		
Ewo	T50	Tls. 67½, sales
International	T75	Tls. 81, buyers
Laou Kung Mow	T100	Tls. 75, sellers
Soy Chee	T500	Tls. 240, sellers
H'kong C. S. W. D.	\$10	\$9, buyers
Industrial—		
Shanghai Gas	T50	Tls. 117, sellers
Major Brothers	T50	Tls. 50, sellers
Shanghai Ice	T25	Tls. 14, sellers
China Flour Mill	T50	Tls. 40, sellers
Shai Pulp & Paper	T100	Tls. 50, sellers
Green Is. Cement	\$10	\$10½, sellers ex 73
Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat	Gs 100	Tls. 700, sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco	T20	Tls. 118, buyers
Shai Waterworks	£20	T. 400, buyers
Anglo-Ger. Brewery	100	\$85, buyers
A. Butler Cement		
Tile Works	50	\$25, sellers
Kalumpang Rubber	50	Tls. 60, sellers
Eastern Fibre	10	nominal
Shanghai Electric Construction	£10	£8 sellers
Miscellaneous—		
Hall & Holtz	£20	\$20, buyers
A. Llewellyn	\$80	\$58, buyers
A. S. Watson & Co.	\$10	\$11½, sellers
Central Ordinary	\$15	\$12, sellers
Central Founders	\$15	\$400, buyers
S. Moutrie & Co.	\$50	\$47, sellers
Weeks & Co.	\$20	\$24, sellers
Astor House Hotel	\$25	\$16, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$98, sellers
Hotel des Colonies	T12.50	Tls. 6½, sellers
Tsingtao Hotel Co.	\$100	nominal
Lane, Crawford & Co.	100	\$152½, buyers
Dunning & Co.	50	\$47½, sellers
Shai Horse Bazar	T50	Tls. 42½, sellers
Shai Mercury	T50	Tls. 50, sellers
Shai Mutual Tele.	T50	Tls. 58, sellers
China Im. & Ex.		
Lumber	T100	Tls. 83, sellers
Shanghai Electric & Asbestos	\$25	\$23, sellers
Dallas Horse Rep- ository	T50	Tls. 25, sellers
Printing Co.	T50	Tls. 50, sellers

J. P. BISSET & Co.



Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of Shanghai in their Share Report for the week ending November 5th, state:—Owing to the Race holidays on the 2nd 3rd and 4th instant there has been very little business reported during the week. Cotton Mills have remained steady and a small business has been done in Maatschappij A.C. in Langkats, at increased rates. Banks.—No business reported. The T. T. on London today is 2 3/4. Insurance.—No business. Shipping.—Shanghai Tug & Light Co. ordinary shares have been placed at Tls. 44. Docks & Wharves.—Shanghai Dock & Eng. Co. Ltd. Nothing reported in this stock. Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. Ltd. Cash shares have been placed at Tls. 154, and for December at Tls. 157. Sugars, Mining & Lands.—No business. Industrial.—Two Cottons have changed hands at Tls. 68 and Tls. 67 1/2 for cash, and Tls. 69 1/2 and Tls. 69 for December Maatschappij etc. in Langkats. Shares changed hands on the 29th ultimo at Tls. 70 1/2 and Tls. 70 for December. On the 30th at Tls. 71 1/2 and Tls. 71 for December. On the 31st at Tls. 71 1/2 and Tls. 71 for December. Miscellaneous.—A single transaction is reported in Voelck & Schroeder shares at \$11 1/2. Hall & Holtz Ltd. have been placed at \$20. Other stocks under this heading are as last quoted.

## EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, November 13th

ON LONDON.—Telegraphic Transfer	188 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	184 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	184 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	184 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	184 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	184 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	216
Credits 4 months' sight	220 1/2
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	176
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	41 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	42 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	129 1/2
Bank, on demand	130 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	12 1/2
Bank on demand	130 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	75 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	76 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	84
ON MANILA.—On demand	84 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	74
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	102 1/2
ON HAIPOHONG.—On demand	124 p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	12 p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	88 1/2
FOREIGNERS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11 1/2
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	\$6 1/2
BAR SILVER per oz	23 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent discount.
Chinese	cents pieces	\$4.00
"	"	4.90
Hongkou	"	3.60
"	"	3.70

## TONNAGE.

HONGKONG 13th November.—There has been only a moderate demand for steamers during the period under review, and rates remain about the same as last reported. From Saigon to this, 8 cents per picul has been secured by regular liners for small parcels; to Philippines, one fixture at 24 cents; to North Coast Java, 19 cents nominal; to Singapore, 12 cents. From Java to this, no demand. Newchwang to Canton, several steamers have been closed at 25 to 26 cents per picul. Coal freights continue firm. From South Japan Coal port to Hongkong, \$1.35 last and offering; to Swatow, \$2.20; to Canton, \$2.20 per ton. From Hongkong to Hongkong, \$1.30; to a Canton, \$1.40.

## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

November—ARRIVALS.  
7, Chiyeen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
7, Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.

7, Germania, German str., from Singapore.  
7, Hailan, French str., from Hoihow.  
7, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.  
7, Mathilde, German str., from Hoihow.  
7, Phranang, German str., from Bangkok.  
7, Shosha Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.  
7, Tjiliwong, Dutch str., from Yokohama.  
8, Eastern, Br. str., from Yokohama.  
8, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.  
8, Magallanes, American str., from Manila.  
8, Matilde Korner, Ger. str., for Hongkong.  
8, Polynesien, French str., from Shanghai.  
8, Itzaburi, German str., from Bangkok.  
8, Vine Branch, British str., from Manila.  
9, Armand Behic, French str., from Spore.  
9, Genfalloch, British str., from Penang.  
9, Gilbert, French str., from K. C. Wan.  
9, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., from Japan.  
9, Palermo, British str., from Singapore.  
9, Pheumpenh, British str., from Saigon.  
9, Rubi, British str., from Manila.  
9, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.  
10, Amara, British str., from Wakamatsu.  
10, Feiching, Chinese str., from Amoy.  
10, Fukura Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.  
10, Halvard, Norwegian str., from Taku.  
10, Hikosan M., Jap. str., from Kutchinow.  
10, Knivesberg, German str., from Hoihow.  
10, Suverio, British str., from Manila.  
10, Wosang, British str., from Chafoo.  
10, Yeboshi Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.  
10, Zween, British str., from Samarang.  
11, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.  
11, Joshiu Maru, Japanese str., from Swatow.  
11, Marie, German str., for Newchwang.  
11, Nanchang, British str., from Chafoo.  
11, Oceana, British str., from Singapore.  
11, Shantung, British str., from Java.  
11, Wakamiva Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.  
12, Amigo, German str., from Hoihow.  
12, Bajun Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.  
12, Catherine Apcar, Br. str., from Calcutta.  
12, Sado Maru, Japanese str., from London.

## November—DEPARTURES.

7, Cheangchow, British str., for Amoy.  
7, E. of Japan, British str., for Vancouver.  
7, Fiume, German str., for Newchwang.  
7, Huihow, British str., for Swatow.  
7, Laissang, British str., for Singapore.  
7, Liberia, German str., for Colombo.  
7, Leosok, German str., for Bangkok.  
7, Oopack, British str., for Shanghai.  
7, Pitsanlok, German str., for Bangkok.  
7, Roman, Russian str., for Port Said.  
7, Soudan, British transport, for Europe.  
7, Suevia, German str., for Singapore.  
7, Weglinde, German str., for Singapore.  
7, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.  
8, Renalder, British str., for Manila.  
8, Chihli, British str., for Hoihow.  
8, Chunsang, British str., for Saigon.  
8, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
8, Elvaston, British str., for Passercean.  
8, Japan, British str., for Shanghai.  
8, Kwongsang, British str., for Swatow.  
8, Nanshan, British str., for Swatow.  
8, Numania, German str., for Moji.  
8, Peking, Swedish str., for Saigon.  
8, Signal, German str., for Hoihow.  
9, Telemachus, British str., for Saigon.  
10, Aki Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.  
10, Armand Behic, French str., for Shanghai.  
10, Choising, German str., for Swatow.  
10, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.  
10, Machew, German str., for Shanghai.  
10, Petchaburi, German str., for Bangkok.  
10, Polynesien, French str., for Europe, &c.  
10, Taming, British str., for Manila.  
10, Yechow, British str., for Shanghai.  
11, Germania, German str., for Tourane.  
11, Glenfalloch, British str., for Amoy.  
11, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., for London.  
11, Magallanes, American str., for Manila.  
11, Mathilde, German str., for Hoihow.  
11, M. S. Dollar, British str., for Moji.  
11, Palermo, British str., for Shanghai.  
11, Shosha Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
11, Sungkiang, British str., for Cebu.  
11, Tjiliwong, Dutch str., for Batavia.  
12, Eastern, British str., for Sydney.  
12, Halvard, Norwegian str., for Langkat.  
12, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchinow.  
12, Knivesberg, German str., for Hoihow.  
12, Oceana, British str., for Shanghai.  
12, Phranang, German str., for Hoihow.  
12, Vine Branch, British str., for Hakodate.  
12, Yeboshi Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Mr. & Mrs. Holmes, Messrs. W. E. Chunyut, D. A. Brown, E. A. Asternann, N. Hashim, Francisco Portas.  
• Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Mr and Mrs Knop, Mr and Mrs Smith, Miss Jawasee, Miss de Silva, Misses A. & N. Cavalho, Messrs Clankia and Rolkkeyel.  
Per *Armand Behic*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Bailey, Mr and Mrs Boulton, Mrs Bair and Mr Sinclair; from Singapore, Messrs Scott and Jackson; from Saigon, Messrs Engstar, Martin Ibrath, Schenour, de Lorminat, Mitteret, de Villine, Jarry, Maisre and Mauries.  
Per *Oceana*, for Hongkong, from London, Mr. Mrs and Miss P. J. Penny, Major Grace and Mr John Lennox; from Marseilles, Mr W. H. Wickham, from Colombo, Rev. and Mrs Killison, child and infant, Rev. and Mrs Davis and infant, Misses S. Benjamin and M. Evans from Singapore, Messrs Fischer and servant and G. Harrison; for Shanghai, from London Mr. Mrs and Miss T. Hutton, and Miss A. Wright; from Bombay, Mr E. C. Cragay; from Colombo, Mr O. Sullivan; from London, for Yokohama, Mr J. Lewis Coken.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, &c., Mr and Mrs John Hewith, Mr and Mrs Ferguson, Major and Mrs Lewis Walker, Messrs J. Clark, W. M. Donnon, E. T. O'Neill, A. Koehn, H. Percy Smith, D. W. Craddock and A. Milne.  
Per *Polynesien*, for Marseilles, &c., Mr & Mrs Audonard, Mr and Mrs Gilbert, Mr and Mrs de Meneses and children, Dr and Mrs Martins, Mrs and Miss Schoeninger, Mrs Holme, Mrs Imal, Mrs Higomine, Mrs Nargatami and baby, Mrs P. H. Murray, Mrs Blanchard, Miss Gilbert, Messrs Takahira, Bourdonaye, Krupka, M. Mohandas Ijsoo, Ascof, Astie, A. Antona, Liebelque, J. Antoine, F. Portas, J. Kerloch, C. Hamami, Foin, T. Wosvany, Moor, Alfred, H. Monin, S. Apeon, A. Manghamal, G. A. dos Santos and V. Rebel.  
Per *Kamakura Maru*, for London, &c., Mr. and Mrs E. A. McFarlane, Capt. and Mrs N. Trent, Mrs F. E. Cope, Mrs N. Mathieson, Misses A. N. McHardy and E. McHardy, Hon. B. R. H. Taylor, Dr H. Ujiiyo, Capt. Engel, Gap, T. Nagao, Lieut. Col. K. Tashima, Viscount M. Koochi, Messrs F. F. Holder, R. J. Archibald, Paget, Aichi, N. Shudoh, F. Slane, A. L. Simmons, H. Fehr, A. Tanaka, J. Sasaki, H. Morikawa, F. Hayashi, Y. Sagawa, Y. Kuroiwa, T. Wakabayashi, T. Nagao, R. Ishigami, A. S. Harrold and Austin.  
Per *Zafiro*, for Manila, Mr and Mrs A. Pota, Major and Mrs J. N. Gaston, Major and Mrs Grierson and 2 children, Lieut. and Mrs W. W. Edward, Capt. and Mrs G. H. MacDonald and child, Misses Packard, P. Mowbray, P. E. McDonald and N. Tolitsu, Capt. C. H. Paine, Lieut. W. J. Scott, Rev. M. Morgan, Rev. S. Morgan, Messrs J. T. T. Paxton, G. F. Volkman and party, W. D. Graham, N. J. Tan, G. G. Ball, K. Figdor, G. G. Bacon, J. L. Derby, Hakarjatan Matsui, H. B. Hammond, W. Burns, B. Jacobsen and Calder Smith.  
Per *Armand Behic*, for Shanghai, &c., Mr and Mrs Charpentier and baby, Mr and Mrs Cohen, Mr and Mrs L. Raymond, Mr and Mrs Nolabem, Mr and Mrs Charousset and baby, Mr and Mrs Mercier and baby, Capt. and Mrs A. Corbell Smith, Mrs de Lapeyeon and baby, Mrs A. Goldstein, Mrs Cook, Mrs Derveys, Mrs Cazzins, Mrs Valrade and baby, Mrs B. Em, Mrs Maggim, Misses M. Frederich, Osadi, Kawagusi, Cate, J. Wells and Galley, Colonel Hocquart, Rev. J. Hampston, Rev. Edmond, Messrs Pony, Demeaux, Brochier, Murakime, Nuheit, Vasconez, Pusell, Labouriss, Thacked, Duval, Joomat, Murray, Le Maiyne, Laferrame, Laurence, Jardel Carion, G. K. Nuttall, Lavigne, Conovals, Lybin, Kuslonku, Bourgaui, Jovinet, Bourgeat, Lemoine, Mauran, Leavitt, Esidas, Nourelants, Bo le, Nazard, M. Salmon, Le Courton, Del ge, Carlson, Ludera, Kuashenko, Andew, Yavella, Pelutis and L. ivilow.

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